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Thursday, July 15, 1971
Asadha 24, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday July 15, 1971/Asadha 24 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Hotels and Restaurants in Delhi

*1141 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether recommendations of the Wage Board have not been implemented in many hotels and restaurants in Delhi

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and

(c) the action taken against those owners who have not yet implemented the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) According to the Delhi Administration, this is not so There would, however, appear to be some differences between the managements and the employees over the interpretation of recommendations of the Wage Board relating to payment of arrears of wages

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Wage Board for hotels and restaurants in Delhi are not statutorily enforceable, its implementation can only be secured through persuasion The Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration has already held a number of meetings with the parties and is endeavouring to promote a settlement

SHRI S M BANERJEE The mere wording that the recommendations of the Wage Board are not statutory does not give any consolation to the employees, and they have not accepted that they are only recommendatory and not mandatory I would like to know whether it is a fact that nearly 19 hotels and restaurants in Delhi—it may be more now—are on strike since a very long time and whether they met the hon Minister Mr Khadilkar I would like to know what advice he gave them and what steps Government are taking to see that these recommendations are implemented

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) In all 13 hotels and restaurants are on strike If some more have joined, I can t say, I have no information Out of total employees of 837,718 have joined the strike When the representatives met me I told them that our machinery here will be at their disposal for settlement. Our commissioner got in touch with the Delhi Administration and Regional Commissioner and as has been stated earlier,

still both the parties are sticking to their position and no common ground for agreement has been reached.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether hotelowners suggested this to be referred to adjudication and employees rejected it. In the absence of that agreement I would like to know what machinery is going to be provided to resolve the dispute and whether negotiation will be held once again.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There was a suggestion but yet no order has been passed or any case made out for reference to adjudication. Our efforts are directed to bring about a settlement. But I am not certain how far both parties are prepared to give and take.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Once the employees have rejected the question of adjudication, what other machinery is there on this issue and I want to know whether the Minister is arbitrating himself on this issue.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : No other machinery is available because as the hon. Member knows, this is not statutory. There is no compulsion or legal sanction with us to enforce them The only way is to persuade the proprietors and employees to come round and find out a solution. That is all. There is no other machinery as such.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this reply, Sir? Let him say, the restaurants will be taken over by the Government.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कर्मचारियों ने जो मांगें रखी हैं, क्या वे कानूनन वाजिब हैं और क्या सरकार कानून के द्वारा उनको कोई मदद दिला सकती है या नहीं— या वह केवल बातें ही कर सकती हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is not a statutory award. After this was accepted by the Delhi Administration, the workers and employees sat together and reached an agreement. The only dispute is regarding service charges to be raised from 8% to 15%. But according to the award, the only provision is up to 10 per cent. Regarding arrears of wages for about 15 months, from July 11, 1967, there is a dispute.

Agreement with F. A. O. to finance Agricultural Projects in India

*1142. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agreements entered into by Food and Agriculture Organisation with India to finance agricultural projects in India;

(b) the salient feature of such agreements and which of them have come into force; and

(c) the likely benefits to be achieved as a result of completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government have not directly entered into any agreement with the F.A.O. but the Government sponsored Indian Freedom From Hunger Campaign Society have made six agreements with that organisation during the last one year. They relate to milling of rice, carcass processing, education and training of farmers and poultry development. The end result will be achievement of higher production and better processing of agricultural goods.

Food and Agriculture Organisation, however, acts as an executing or sponsoring

agency for schemes of other international organisations such as United Nations Development Programme and World Food Programme. In these cases F.A.O. is not a party to the agreements.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन करारों के द्वारा कितना रुपया अनुदान के रूप में और कितना ऋण के रूप में मिला ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The figures can be worked out. In some cases, it is some equipment and fertilisers and in some cases it is actual cash.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन करारो द्वारा मिली सम्पूर्ण राशि का वितरण राज्य स्तर पर किस प्रकार किया गया, उसमे उत्तर प्रदेश का भाग कितने प्रतिशत रहा है और क्या जनसख्या का आधार इसमे लिया गया है अथवा नही ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is not exactly Statewise or on the basis of population After all, this is a very humble effort outside the Plan of the State Governments The development of agriculture depends upon the Plan outlays provided by the State Government. But, broadly, Rs. 6 98 crores have been provided to 131 projects through the IFFHCS.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know whether any part of this huge investment has been spent on the purchase or manufacture of tractors or other agricultural machinery?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : In one case, there has been some assistance given to a youth club for purchasing some agricultural implements including tractors. But by and large, it covers a very wide field of agricultural development.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether the liaison committee of the Ministry in which Parliament Members are also represented recommended some schemes to the FAO and if so, what those schemes are?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There are a number of schemes, of which I have got the list. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to lay a copy of it on the Table of the House.

Aid to Cooperative Development Scheme by National Cooperative Development Corporation

†*1144. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation proposes to help the various Cooperative Development Schemes in 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The National Cooperative Development Corporation will continue to provide, during 1971-72, financial assistance to cooperative development schemes relating to agricultural credit, marketing, processing, storage, supplies and also strengthening of State Cooperative Departments. According to the programme of Activities of the corporation for the year 1971-72, the assistance expected to be provided by it for various cooperative development schemes during 1971-72 are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the scheme	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1. Centrally aided State plan schemes	4.20	1.80	6.00
2. Centrally sponsored schemes.	3.00	..	3.00
3. Central sector scheme.	2.00	..	2.00
4. Schemes sponsored by the N.C.D.C.	2.28	0.16	2.44
Total	11.48	1.96	13.44

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Since the NCDC will provide Central assistance to State Governments for co-operative development schemes in the country in the shape of loans and grants, may I know the Central assistance for the State of Orissa for this year by way of loans and subsidy ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : It is about Rs. 56 lakhs.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the assistance for stepping up agricultural production in the country, may I know how many new agricultural processing units are expected to be established in the co-operative sector in the country ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : The number is 550.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : So far as I know, Government here have no Supervising authority over the loans given for particular purposes. The State Governments are using the money thus obtained according to their own likes and fancies. Is it proposed to exercise supervisory control on the utilisation of the loans for the purposes for which they were given ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Like other grants and assistance from the Centre, this is channelled through the State Governments. They are audited by the Accountant General concerned. Whatever procedure is followed in the case of other assistance by the Central Government is followed in this case also.

Supply of Tents by New Zealand for Refugees from Bangla Desh

+

*1145. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Zealand Government have supplied tents for the refugees from Bangla Desh,

(b) if so, the number of tents supplied;

(c) whether some other countries have been approached for supply of tents, if so, with what results; and

(d) the number of tents still needed to put the refugees under cover ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The Government of New Zealand have not supplied any tents so far for the refugees from Bangla Desh. However, the Council of Organisations for Relief Services Overseas in New Zealand have acquired 330 surplus army bell tents which are likely to be airlifted by the Royal New Zealand Air Force aircraft shortly.

(c) Yes, Sir. Assistance from various foreign Governments and United Nations Organizations have been sought in arranging relief supplies for East Bengal refugees. The estimates of the requirements furnished to them include requirements of tents and

other shelter material also. Shelter materials received from abroad so far and expected to arrive in the near future is likely to provide tentage accommodation to 1,60,000 families.

(d) After taking into account the assistance received from abroad and shelter material procured or likely to be procured locally including *basha* hutments, we would still need tentage accommodation for 2,20,000 families. The United Nations system is already arranging to meet this requirement by making purchases from abroad

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : It appears from the reply that about 330 tents are likely to reach this country. By what time are they expected to reach destination ? For 2,20,000 people there are no accommodation arrangements and the authorities are thinking of purchasing tents and other things. Since this is the rainy reason and unless shelters are provided early, there will be trouble, how soon will this arrangement be made ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Regarding the 2,20,000 families yet to receive shelter material from UNO, we have been assured that by the end of the month that material will be made available to us. This exercise is based on the figure of 6 million people. Roughly half, that is 3 million, are provided with the *basha* type of hutments. For the remaining, as stated in the reply, whatever we have received and whatever we have purchased here we are providing for shelter.

No doubt there is some difficulty at the marginal level.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The *Daily Telegraph* of London is reported to have said that the western relief agencies are not at all satisfied with the assistance that the United Nations is giving to face the problem of refugees from Bengla Desh. I should like to know from the hon. Minister if the attention of the U. N. Agencies or the officers who came here was drawn to this particular point as to how the western relief agencies feel about the help given by the United Nations.

SHRI R K KHADILKAR : It is true that the total requirement is not met by the United Nations Agencies so far. We have presented an estimated budget of 400 million dollars; including material everything that we received comes to hardly 151 million dollars, cash and kind together. As mentioned by the hon. Member the expectation had not been realised. A permanent representative of the U. N. has been placed here and he is a member of the co-ordinating committee and whatever requirements are assessed by that committee, they are immediately communicated to the United Nations

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अभी बताया कि राष्ट्रसंघ का एक प्रतिनिधि यहां पर है और उसको हम बताते रहते है तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपना कोई प्रतिनिधि मन्डल अन्य देशों मे भेजना चाहते है जिससे कि उन्हे अपनी बाते वह बता सके और यह आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सके ? यह तीन चार महीने बरसात के महीने है और ऐसी परिस्थिति के अन्दर आप ने बताया कि कुछ तो झोपड़ियों मे रह रहे है और कुछ टैन्ट्स मे रह रहे है तो ऐसी बरसात में टेन्टों में या झोंपड़ियो मे रहना मुश्किल है तो तत्काल उनकी व्यवस्था कैसे की जाय, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे है ? बरसात में भोजन टैन्ट्रस मे नही बन सकता न झोंपड़ियो मे बन सकता है, तो उन्हें भोजन ठीक प्रकार से मिल सके उस के लिए अलग से आपने व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR · We do realise that because of the heavy rains in this season in particular some of the refugees have to suffer some discomfort occasionally. From whatever material we have tried to provide them some sort of a shelter I do not claim that we have been able to accommodate everyone, it is difficult So far as cooking arrangement is concerned we give them dry rations if they want in the shelter provided I have seen with my own eyes groups of families cooking their own food They like that method

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल अन्य देशों में भेज रहे हैं जिससे कि उन की जो यह आवश्यकता है वह पूरी हो सके ? उसके लिए कोई प्रयत्न कैसा आप कर रहे हैं क्या ?

MR SPEAKER He asks if you want to send certain delegations or certain representatives abroad for getting tents

Documentary Films by Hindustan Steel Ltd

*1147 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd have commissioned five colour documentary films during the last year or a little more and if so, the total cost incurred thereon,

(b) whether four out of these five films have been commissioned to one single film producer in Bombay,

(c) whether enquiries were invited, before giving the contract, from other well-established producers of proven competence in either Bombay or Calcutta,

(d) if not, the reasons for such producer, and

(e) whether the Short Film Association of Eastern India was approached in this regard and if so, the latest position regarding the five commissioned films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir The production cost of these films is about Rs 5,91,400/-

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) A few well known parties from Calcutta and Bombay were considered, before awarding the Contract

(e) No, Sir Three of the five films have been completed while the remaining two are under process

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Both these Ministers have taken charge recently It is not necessary that they should defend everything that has been done in the past

I would like to known whether it is the view of the Ministry that one film producer, however competent he may be can do justice to four films, all to be made within a very short period and all of them dealing with more or less the same subject

I would like to know the name of this genius who has been favoured by the HSL It is true that he happens to be an ex-employee of Mr Birla's advertising and Sales Promotion Co ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Firstly, the films are not all on the same subject They cover different subjects, of course associated with steel If my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta sees the films, he will be able to appreciate their value Some Members of

Parliament were invited, and I will arrange for the shows again when they can see the films We have nothing to hide

So far as Mr Shyam Benegal, who is the person who has been given the contract for these four films is concerned, he was chosen after consultations with Shri Satyajit Ray, for whom Mr Gupta shares my admiration, Shri Subhas Ghosal, a renowned advertising and media expert and Shri Anand Mukherjee of IAM (Private) Ltd , and it was only on their unanimous recommendation that the contract was awarded to Shri Shyam Benegal

So far as his own qualifications are concerned, he is a person who has quite a well-known record, to use a mild expression, in the field of production of films He has himself received awards so far as advertising films are concerned, and has a long experience in this field So, I do not think there is anything that one should get worried about so far as his selection is concerned

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA In the original reply I think it was stated that before the contract was given, some other producers were also considered I would like to know the meaning of this word "considered" Were they actually contacted, and were any discussions held with them regarding the costs which may be incurred by them etc ? I ask this question because in the eastern region there are several established and experienced producers of documentaries who have been considered good enough to make films in the past for the Government of India, for the Tea Board, for the Indian Engineering Association, for Tata Steel and so on. Therefore, I would like to know the exact meaning of this consideration. Why should not a part of this work at least be given to others also ? Is this not a rather arbitrary procedure followed by the Public Relations Department of Hindustan Steel ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Whether the decision is arbitrary or not is a matter of opinion I have already replied to Mr. Gupta that the Hindustan Steel management relied on the advice of authorities who are considered to be eminent in this field

As to what is meant by the expression that a few parties were considered, I may mention that apart from Shri Benegal's organisation, "Look Publicity" and "Image India," both of Calcutta, and "Kala Shristi" of Bombay, were also considered by Hindustan Steel, and it was only on the advice of experts that ultimately the decision was taken

Rigs for Drilling Tube-Wells obtained from Abroad and their Distribution to States

*1148 SHRI D D DESAI . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of rigs for drilling tube-wells obtained so far from aid giving countries/authorities and the terms and conditions relating thereto, and

(b) the criteria and terms for the supply of rigs for drilling tube wells in the country and the State-wise distribution of the rigs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

SHRI D D DESAI . No information is available at the moment ?

SHRI SHER SINGH . This involves many Ministries and the information has to be collected

SHRI PILOO MODY : Under the rules, 21 days notice for a question is prescribed

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : 21 दिन से यह प्रश्न मंत्री जी के पास है, फिर भी मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है। वास्तव में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की मशीनरी इतनी ढीली है कि वह जानकारी मंगा ही नहीं पाते हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : सभा-पटल पर यह सूचना कब तक रख दी जायेगी—कृपा करके इसका समय बता दें।

SHRI D. D. DESAI : May I know the date by which the information will be laid on the Table ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As soon as possible, but in any case during this session, before the House adjourns *sine die*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you can turn to the minister and give him a raspberry, we would be satisfied that something has been done to put him on his toes. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Progress of Mechanised Farming during Third and Fourth Plans

*1153. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress mechanised farming during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans ; and

(b) the percentage of lands brought under mechanised farming as compared to the total area under cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTUE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) the programme of mechanisation of agriculture is one of the major programmes included in the various Five-Year Plans for increasing and accelerating agricultural production in the country. The programme has made significant impact on agricultural development and the salient features of the efforts made and progress achieved are as under :—

(1) *Introduction of improved tools and implements.*

During the first two plan periods, emphasis was laid on improved tools and implements only. Towards the end of the Second Plan, efforts were made towards conducting surveys of indigenous agricultural implements, setting up of research centres for development of new and improved implements. At present not only the entire requirements of engines and pump sets are being met out of indigenous production but also there is surplus capacity.

(2) *Indigenous production of tractors.*

While during the Second Plan, a capacity of 11,000 agricultural tractors was licenced, actual production commenced only during the Third Plan period in the course of which a further capacity of 19,000 was sanctioned thus increasing the sanctioned capacity to 30,000. The production of tractors in the country has gone up from 5,714 in 1965-66 to 20,099 during 1970-71. In addition to the existing five units five more firms have been licenced for the manufacture of tractors with a capacity of 36,000 tractors. The present total licenced capacity is 66,000 tractors per annum.

(3) *Expansion of facilities for testing and training*

During the Second Plan, a Tractor training Centre was set up at Budni to give regular training in farm machinery utilisation to the farmers Government officials etc The second centre was set up during the Third Plan at Hissar In view of the imperative need for more trained personnel, the facilities for testing and training at the both these centres have been expanded during the current plan period The target for training of personnel has been increased from 210 to 480 trainees per year at these centres In addition to the existing centres, it has also been decided to set up a third Training Centre in Mysore These centres would give regular programmes of training to farmers, owner operators, trainers nominees of Agro industries Corporations, unemployed agricultural engineers etc

(4) *Establishment of Workshop Wings at Gram Sewak Training Centres*

Workshop Wings have been established and attached to Gram Sewak Training Centres all over India The number of workshops at present is 46 Some of the Workshop Wings were upgraded during the Fourth Five Year Plan to take up training of power driven implements and give training in the manufacturing techniques of agricultural implements

(5) *Imports of tractors and other agricultural machinery*

Although the indigenous production of tractors has been picking up, it has not been able to keep pace with the increase in requirements of tractors in the country The overall demand pending for tractors during 1968-69 and 1969-70 was of the order of 98,968 and 1,24,192 respectivelly With a view to ensure accelerated development of farm mechanisation, the programme for import of tractors has been intensifield Against the requirements of 1967-68, 2000 numbers of tractors were imported and against 1968-69 requirements, 15,500 tractors were imported It has been decided to import 35,000 tractors against the requirements of 1969-70,

(6) *Research and Development*

Sixteen Research, Testing and Training Centres were set up--one in each State during the Third Plan for development of improved agricultural implements and comparative testing of existing implements in order to find their suitability for a particular region Some of these have now been transferred to Agricultural Universities During the Fourth Plan, two of them have been converted into regional centres—one at I A R I New Delhi and the other at Coimbatore the former catering to the needs of the northern region and the latter for the southern region

(7) *Agro Industries Corporations*

Among the institutional arrangements for agricultural implements and machinery, the most significant element is represented by Agro Industries Corporations These Corporations have been set up in all States excepting Nagaland and Meghalaya The total authorised capital of these Corporations is Rs 5,000 lakhs These Corporations have taken up programmes of distribution of tractors power tillers, pump sets and other items of agricultural machinery on cash and hire-purchase basis All imported tractors are being distributed through these Corporations with a view to eliminate black-marketing and ensuring their supply to farmers at fair and reasonable prices. The total value of agricultural machinery and implements distributed by the Corporations under hire-purchase scheme alone upto 31st December, 1970 was Rs 17 36 crores

(g) *Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres*

Most of the Corporations have set up hiring centres and workshops to enable the farmer to avail of the facilities of mechanised farming.

(9) *Agro-Service Centres*

In pursuance of the policy of the Government for providing employment to unemployed engineers and other technically trained personnel, a scheme has been introduced for the establishment of Agro-Service Centres for providing agricultural mechinery hiring and servicing facilities, distribution of spare parts, in puts, etc depending upon the scope and needs of the area. These centres will also take up activities on manufacture of implements, running of processing plants depending upon the scope of the area.

(b) The total number of tractors at present in the country is estimated at about 1,39,000 and on the assumption that a tractor can serve an average of 40.46 hectares (100 acres), the total area under tractor cultivation would come to 56,15,600 hectares. This works out to about 4% of the total area under cultivation.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Para 5 of the statement says that the requirements of tractors for 1969-70 were 1,24,192 against which it has been decided that only 35,000 tractors would be imported. Is there any proposal to set up tractor manufacturing industry in India in different States to meet the requirements?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Ministry of Industrial Development has licensed a number of parties to undertake the manufacture of tractor. Our country is so vast that unless we have a big manufacturing programme, we shall not be in a position to meet our requirements. Moreover, in the public sector also, the manufacturing programme of tractors is taken up.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : With regard to agro-service centres, in view of the fact that there are 2 crores of cane-growers who are concentrating on cultivation of sugarcane, they also require mechanised cultivation and there are so many sugar factories on a cooperative basis. They are all engaged in production of cane, because sugar earns us precious foreign exchange. From that point of view, may I know whether such agro-service centres are going to be established, especially in the cooperative sector, where the cooperatives have taken such lands for cultivation or the canegrowers who are cultivating such lands are at the same time shareholders of the cooperative societies?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : The State Agro Industries Corporation are expected to identify the areas where there is more need, more demand and they are expected to locate those centres on the basis of demands and requirements in those States.

SHRI D. K. PANDA . My specific question had reference to the development of mechanisation in areas where sugar industry is already in existence and at the same time such of the lands which are under cane cultivation. Is there any such line of action or policy?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about cane-growing areas.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It has to be done by the State Government and the Agro Industries Corporations. We cannot take a decision from here. Local assessment can be best judged by the State Government agencies.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : It cannot be denied that agro-industries include sugar industry. My specific question is whether agro industries, which include sugar

industry, and the lands under cultivation linked with such industry, whether the centres are going to be established specifically in those areas when agro-centres are going to be established.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If the hon. Member has any specific area in mind, I am prepared to draw the attention of the State Government to the requirements of that particular area, if he gives the necessary particulars.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : What, in the Government's view, is the minimum area of land required to be a viable economic unit for mechanised farms?

MR SPEAKER . He is asking for an opinion.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : They are working on some basis. It is also one of the Directive Principles of State Policy that mechanised farming will be encouraged So, we should know the thinking of the government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE . No minimum size is required for a farm. Even a small farmer can use a tractor The difficulty is that a small farmer cannot afford to purchase a tractor Therefore, State and cooperative agencies are formed to see that tractors are available even to small farmers. If the hon. Member has in mind that there should be only big farms for mechanisation, that is not the thinking of the government.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Can a one-acre farm be mechanised?

MR. SPEAKER : It depends upon the horse-power of the tractor.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Minister has mentioned in his statement that the present licensing capacity is 6,000 tractors per annum. May I know whether this licensed capacity has been fully utilized? If so, may I know whether any price control has been exercised on the cost of tractors because the foreign tractors have become highly prohibitive in cost and it costs a fortune for a farmer to buy one?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has asked two questions. On the first question about the full utilisation of the installed capacity, though I have some information I would suggest that he may put the question to the Ministry of Industrial Development because this subject is dealt with by the Ministry. Coming to his second question, there is price control on the indigenously manufactured tractors. Even in regard to tractors which are imported through public sector agencies and Agro Industries Corporation, they are distributed on the basis of some limited commission to cover the expenses and other charges.

SHRI M T. RAJU : May I know whether the hon. Minister apprehends that the progress of mechanised farming will suffer a set back on account of the recent budget proposal levy on tractors and, if so, what steps the government contemplate to meet the resulting situation?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking for an opinion, which is not permissible in a supplementary.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि बिहार के एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन ने बिहार में ट्रैक्टर का कोई कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने रखा है ?

क्या यह बात भी सच है कि बिहार के किसानों के बीच सोवियत यूनियन और चेकोस्लोवेकिया के बने हुए ट्रैक्टर इस बीच लोकप्रिय साबित हुए हैं और इसकी वजह से

वहां इन दोनो देशो के ट्रेक्टर्स की माग ज्यादा हो रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस माग की पूर्ति के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे है या करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने प्रश्न देखा है ? इसमे बिहार कहां से आ गया ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मै इसलिए पूछ रहा हू कि वहा के एग्रो इडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन ने कारखाना खोलने की बात कही है और वहा पर उन ट्रेक्टस की माग बढ रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . रेलिवैन्सी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रेलिवैन्सी है इसलिए पूछ रहा हू....

MR SPEAKER It is not relevant

SHRI PILOO MODY He is asking about the junk that is supplied by the GDR

MR SPEAKER Please be relevant

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री स्टेटमेंट मे दोनो सवाल निकलते है और मन्त्री जी भी जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है ।

MR SPEAKER The moment I say that it is not relevant, he gets up again to argue with me I am not prepared to do that

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वे तैयार है जवाब देने के लिए फिर आप उनको क्यो बचा रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I resent this कैसे चलेगा ? अनरिलेटेड क्वैश्चन है, मैं कहता हू इसमे नही आता है और वे कहते है कि आता है । . (व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । कुछ थोडा सा सोच समझ कर जिम्मेदारी से बोला करें । यह पार्लमेंट है, कोई मजाक नही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री यह आपने कैसे समझ लिया कि हम मजाक करते है । मजाक करने की जगह और है । मै बहुत रेलिवेन्ट सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ । . व्यवधान...

अध्यक्ष महोदय . परमात्मा इनको बुद्धि दे, सिवाय इसके और कोई चारा नही है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पान्डे : मै मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के बुदनी मे एक ट्रेक्टर ट्रेनिग सन्टर स्थापित है और दूसरा हिसार म है । हिसार तथा बुदनी म जो ट्रेक्टर ट्रेनिग सेन्टर है उसमे आपने ट्रेनीज की सख्या 210 से बढाकर 480 की है क्या वहा पर इतने ट्रेनीज आते भी है या नही ? क्या आप बता सकेंग, 480 की सख्या ता आप करने जा रहे है, कि 210 ट्रेनीज भी वहा पर आते है या नही ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE In fact, the present capacity of training is fully utilised and we propose to expand the training capacity

श्री भान सिंह भौरा मै यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपको यह पता है कि बहुत सारे लोगो ने जो कि बडे-बडे लैंड लार्डस हैं उन्होने मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म के नाम पर हजारो एकड जमीन रख छोडी है लेकिन वहा कोई मेकेनाइज्ड फाम नही है तो इसको रोकने के लिए और उनसे जमीन लेने के लिए क्या कोई कानून सजेस्ट करने जा रहे है ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question seeks factual information about the progress of mechanised farming during the Third and Fourth Plans.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : They have no mechanised farm.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In the statement laid on the Table on page 3 they have given certain quantity to be imported in the year 1969-70, namely, 1,24,000. Already they have decided to import 35,000 tractors. One particular brand among those, the GDR tractors, is being sold through State Agro-industries Corporations. The State Agro industries Corporation has also put in several complaints to the Government of India. The farmers who have purchased these tractors are losing. The farmers have also represented to the Government. But the Government has not done anything in the matter. What is the use of agricultural development and mechanisation with these defective tractors...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : My question is : Will the Government come to the rescue of the farmers who have purchased these tractors for mechanised farming and refund the money for defective tractors which were sold by the Government of India through the State Agro-industries Corporation ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is raising the question of GDR tractors.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There was a Call Attention notice on this.

Objectives of Food Policy and Development of Dairy Projects

*1154. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of Food Policy of Government ;

(b) whether improvement of quality of food intake and removal of nutritional deficiencies form part of their Food Policy; and

(c) the measures adopted and planned to develop dairy projects in the public, co-operative and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The main objectives of Government's food policy are as follows :

(i) To ensure that the producers get reasonable prices and continue to have adequate incentives for increasing production;

(ii) To ensure that consumer prices are stabilized and in particular that the interests of the low income consumers are safeguarded; and

(iii) To build a buffer stock of foodgrains with a view to ensuring both the objectives mentioned above by selling from the buffer stock to meet shortages and high prices and buying for the buffer stock to support falling prices.

(b) The food and nutrition policy of the Government envisages a gradual improvement of quality of food intake and a progressive removal of nutritional deficiencies.

(c) Funds have been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the setting up of new dairy projects as also for expansion and consolidation of the existing schemes in the public and cooperative sectors. Encouragement is given to the private sector to establish manufacturing units wherever feasible for the production of a wide range of milk products

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : In answer to part (b) of the Question, it is stated :

> "The food and nutrition policy of the Government envisages a gradual improvement of quality of food "

May I know what is the process and what steps are being taken for this gradual improvement in the quality of food ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member is a very knowledgeable person. Ultimately, the problems of food deficiencies can be solved by increasing the purchasing power of the poverty-stricken masses in our country... .

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : My question is entirely different. It is based on the answer given in the statement. You say about gradual improvement of quality of food. I want to know what is the process involved and what steps Government have taken uptill now for achieving this gradual improvement.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I had not completed my reply. I was making a broad proposition. Normally, food deficiencies can be overcome by increasing the purchasing power. But in the meanwhile, the Government is also trying to educate the people. There are a few of vans which go round to educate the people to improve the cooking system because even cooking systems are defective. We have also organised catering institutions in order to have modern system of cooking. We are also trying to educate people about dietary habits through various organisations. But these things have their own limitations and a limited impact.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : In answer to part (c), it has been mentioned that encouragement is given to the private sector I would like the hon Minister to specify what kind of encouragement, is given and up till now what has been done in this respect.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : This refers to organisation of dairies. Where public sector dairies are functioning, we are not encouraging the private sector to come in .

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA You say here that encouragement is given to the private sector What type of encouragement ? What has been done up till now ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Where there s no operation of public sector dairies, if somebody, even a private party, wants to set up a dairy unit in order that marketing facility is made available to the producers, the Government gives licence to them.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि बच्चों को न्यूट्रिशस फूड मिले इस के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना है ? यदि हां, तो वह क्या योजना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE There is a Balahar project and the school children are being provided with mid-day meals and the programme is being operated in south India Then the Government of India is also thinking of expanding the programme As the hon Member is himself aware the Finance Minister himself has suggested some financial outlay for taking up a large scheme of this nature

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हम निजी क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन दे रहे है दूध के लिए । मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि जो व्यक्ति गाय खरीदना चाहता है या उस के माध्यम से डेरी खोलना चाहता हे ना उसे प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा ? यदि हा तो अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र आये है और कितनो को आप ने सहायता दी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Credit is made available to the persons interested and this is looked after by the State Governments cooperative organisations, commercial banks and all that

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA There was a scheme for the supply of cows from Bombay Aaray Milk colony and some other places and I learn that that scheme is suspended, where cows were distributed among the farmers as well as the MPs for the development of the dairy Why has the scheme been suspended ? May I know whether the scheme will be revived

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE This can be considered by the concerned State Government Naturally, that is a State Government's scheme and we are prepared to give assistance even now The State Government says that they are not in a position to meet their own requirements and if there is a surplus they are prepared to give it to the Centre and if that is done the same facilities given to MPs and others can continue

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Is it a fact that many of the dairy projects in cooperative sector are facing closure due to competition with private sector and if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to save them ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE It is not so everywhere State Governments are taking steps in order that the interests of the public sector dairy projects are safeguarded

SHRI B S MURTHY What is the machinery available at Centre's disposal and the norms formulated to see that producers get adequate price and that the lowest income group of consumers also get adequate benefit

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE State Governments look into it Naturally there cannot be uniform policy in the matter throughout the country But these points are taken into consideration by the local dairies and State Governments

श्री राम सहाय पान्डे . संसार के विकसित देशो मे इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध है कि बच्चो के पैदा होने के पहले बच्चे की मा का ध्यान रखा जाता है और अच्छे, सुन्दर तथा स्वास्थ्यकर भोजन की व्यवस्था की जाती है । हमारे देश मे दुबल बच्चे बहुत पैदा होते है, उन्हे न्यूट्रिशस फूड देने के पहले उन की जो मातायें हैं उन के सम्बन्ध मे आप का क्या विचार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE The problem of distributing milk to poorer sections is very important and a programme of providing nutritious food is

being worked out but the programme can only be a model one, because the requirement is so vast and ultimately it is a question of increasing the standard of living of the people.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Both programmes should go together.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Does the Minister know that despite the educational programmes which he is indulging in, *per capita* consumption of milk in the country has gone down from five ounces to three ounces ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Availability of milk is increasing; population is increasing, also. That marginal difference is there. But this is a point which we are taking into consideration.

Percentage of Population Dependent on Land and Fall in per cabita availability of Land

*1157. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether percentage of population depending upon agriculture has considerably increased during the last decade;

(b) whether *per capita* availability of land has gone down; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Information about population dependent on agriculture as such has not been collected under the population Censuses of 1961 and 1971. The following table, however, shows the number of agricultural workers (*i. e.* cultivators plus agricultural labourers), total number of workers, and the percentage of "agricultural workers" to "total workers" according to the 1961 Census and the provisional figures of 1971 Census :

Census year	Agricultural workers (in thousands)	Total workers (in thousands)	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers
1961	131,048	188,572	69.5
1971 (Provisional)	126,012	183,605	68.6

Due to difference in the definitions of a "worker" followed in the population Censuses of 1961 and 1971, the above figures are not strictly comparable. For example housewives whose main activity is not agriculture are in 1971 Census not shown in the category of agricultural workers. As such, it is difficult to draw conclusions from these figures. However, when the 1971 Census data are fully processed and analysed, it may be possible to make some comparison between the 1961 and 1971 figures.

(b) During the period 1960-61 and 1967-68 (the latest year for which All-India Land Utilisation Statistics are available), the cultivated area (*i. e.* net area sown plus current fallows) increased from 144.8 million hectares to 151.8 million hectares, *i. e.* by 4 8 per cent. However, due to higher order of increase in population, there was a decline in the *per capita* availability of land, so far as cultivated area is concerned.

(c) Due to limitations of bringing new areas under cultivation, stress is being laid, under development programme, on increasing the productivity of land and extension of area under multiple cropping to secure the targets of agricultural output.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : The question at (a) was slightly different. But it appears that there is no way to know the number of people depending on land even in this agricultural country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will try to make a provision for knowing the actual number of people dependent on agriculture during the 1971 census ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The census have taken place. The data is being processed. After the data is processed, perhaps some of the precise figures may be known.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : The reply at (b) says that there was a decline in the *per capita* availability of land, so far as cultivated area is concerned. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this decline is due to addition of more acreage in the larger holding groups of the country because the ceiling laws in various States have not been implemented ? What does the Government mean in this respect by taking planning to the grass-root ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The per head availability of land is altogether a separate problem, different from what are the different categories of holder s —5 acres, 10 acres and 15 acres and so on. But broadly the figures indicate that as a result of increase in population despite the fact that there has been some expansion on area under cultivation, the per head availability has gone down and the figures available with me indicate that in 1968-69 the availability was 0.33 per hectare Now it is reduced to 0.30 hectare.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : This he did not give in the original reply, but he is giving it only in the supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementaries sometimes elicit more information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The percentage of population dependent on land and the low per head availability of land is mainly due to non-implementation of the land reforms strictly by this Government. Whether this Government would consider 'The land for the tiller' is still a dream ? Taking into consideration the failure of implementation of the land reforms, what effective steps is the Government of India going to take to put the tiller on the land ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have all respect to the hon. Member. But I would like to have his advice (*Interruptions*) The point is implementation of land reforms is an important and a vital subject and I appreciate the hon. Member's anxiety.

Now, the question here is a little different. It is about availability per head in relation to population. That is the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The relevancy of this question is in this way that because of the non distribution of surplus laid among the landless people and the still continuing strangle-hold of the big landlords who are holding large chunks of land, the result is the decline in the per

head availability of land. I want to know whether this aspect has been considered by this Government.

MR. SPEAKER : He told you about it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : In those States where mechanised farming and the habit of multiple cropping have not made any headway, what particular steps Government propose to take to encourage these habits ? I am asking this question with particular reference to the State of Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about increase in population depending upon agriculture during the last decade and about the per head availability of land.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The statement explains that how despite the increase in the acreage under cultivation, the per head availability of land has gone down. That is the point made in the Statement. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing something in relation to Assam from this angle, I am prepared to give him that information.

Increase in Price of Food Grains in North Bengal

*1158. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains have gone very high in North Bengal area, firstly, because of presence of millions of Bangla Desh evacuees and secondly, for heavy rain and damages caused by floods;

(b) if so, whether Government will supply additional food, particularly rice, to Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and Maldah; and

(c) if so, the quantity of rice that will be supplied by the Food Corporation of India, with all details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Rice is the principal foodgrain of mass consumption in West Bengal. Compared to last year, the prices of rice in North Bengal have been showing a mixed trend and are higher in certain centres and lower in certain others Rise in prices is partly seasonal and partly due to influx of East Bengal refugees. There is no report of damage by flood and heavy rains in North Bengal districts.

(b) Supplies of foodgrains from the Central pool are made to the State Government for the State as a whole and not for individual districts. Arrangements are being made to meet the requirements of the State.

(c) For the year 1971, the Government of West Bengal have placed their requirement of rice from the Central pool at 8 25 lakh tonnes including the requirements for East Bengal refugees. This entire require ment will be met. The State's demand for wheat is received on a monthly basis and is also being met in full

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the prices fluctuate at certain centres in certain places and they are abnormal in certain places, may I know whether he has made any study or asked the State of West Bengal to submit a study report on why the prices of foodgrains fluctuate from place to place ? May I also know whether it is a fact that these fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains in certain districts in North Bengal are due to short supply of foodgrains ? Has the hon. Minister made any study of this ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is no short supply of foodgrains to West Bengal. I would make it clear that there are adequate stocks in Bengal itself, and we are taking adequate care to transport much more than required in that area. So, adequate care is being taken. I am saying this on the basis of the assessment of the State Government also. I have got the report of the State Government and the State Government says that the supplies are adequate. As compared to last year, there has not been any increase in the price-line; what is there is only a seasonal one. The influx of refugees has affected it in certain centres. But the stock position is very satisfactory, and we are taking adequate care of it. We are having a continuous study.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What is the reason for the fluctuations ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : All over the country, marginal fluctuations do take place from season to season. Immediately after the post-harvest period, the prices go down a little, and during the lean period, they go up. This is a normal phenomenon. In West Bengal, now there is a new factor, namely the influx of refugees. And this has affected the price-level in certain centres. But the stock position being satisfactory, there has not been a general price rise anywhere If the hon. Member has any centre in mind, I shall draw the attention of the State Government to it so that adequate supplies are made.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is the main reason, as the hon. Minister has stated, that during the lean period, the prices go up. In view of the difficulties faced by the average consumer in the districts of Coòch-Behar, Malda and some other districts of North Bengal, may I request the hon. Minister to open certain buffer stock centres in those districts so that the prices may not fluctuate during the lean period and they show only the normal tendency and nothing more ? Would he agree to have buffer stocks in those districts ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are constantly in touch with the State Government, and adequate stocks are being maintained even in the North Bengal area. In the Farakka barrage area there is some difficulty which has come in in certain local areas. But the problem is receiving the attention of the Government of India and the State Government.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is the hon. Minister aware that despite the fact that a certain amount of foodgrains are being supplied to all those areas, particularly where the number of refugees is big, there is wide fluctuation in the prices of foodgrains because of the little amount of hoarding and misuse of the food supplied to the area and because of the fact that in certain areas where the refugees are being kept, the refugees are given cash amounts to purchase rice from the local market. ...

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE nodded *dissent*

DR RANEN SEN : It is no use the hon. Minister's shaking his head in dissent. Cash money is being given, and the refugees have to go to the market and purchase the foodgrains, and the businessmen or the traders are taking advantage of it. Are Government aware of this fact, and if so, what steps are they going to take to check the fluctuations in prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : My information is that no cash is given for foodgrains. The Minister of Rehabilitation sitting next to me confirms this.

DR. RANEN SEN : There are centres in Malda and West Dinajpur where this is done.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I had asked for information from the State Government and they have furnished the

(ख) क्या अनेक खानो मे अत्यधिक मात्रा मे कोयला जमा हो जाने के कारण उनके कार्य मे बाधा पड रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण है और इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) और (ख) 31 मई, 1971 को बिहार मे कोयले का गर्तमुख स्टाक लगभग 50·20 लाख टन था जबकि विगत वर्ष के तत्समान कालावधि मे यह स्टाक 43 लाख टन था। बंधित स्टाक के सचयन की उत्पादन मे कमी, कर्मकारो की काम-बन्दी और वित्तीय परिणामो से परिणित हुई।

(ग) इसका प्रमुख कारण बगाल-बिहार क्षेत्र मे कोयले के सचलन के वैगनो की पर्याप्त सख्या मे अनुपलब्धता, वैगन के पुर्जो, उपरी तारो, सिगनल देने वाले और अन्य रेलवे उपकरणो की वृहद् मात्रा मे चोरी; रेलवे कमचारियो पर प्रहार तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप विधि और व्यवस्था मे क्षय है। भारत सरकार स्थिति से पूर्वतया अवगत है और राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विधि और व्यवस्था मे सुधार लाने और रेल-सक्रियाओ को पूर्व स्थिति मे लाने के लिए कदम उठा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने पश्चिमी बगाल और बिहार मे कार्य कर रहे पब्लिक सेक्टर मे के समस्त बैंको को यह परामर्श दिया है कि वह कोयला खानों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त अनुरोधो पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करें।

National Seed Corporation to Meet Needs of States

*1151. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : W the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corp ration have now been able to provide see to the States as per their demand , and

(b) if not, how long it will take to in a position to meet the needs of the dif rent States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SH ANNASEHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (The National Seeds Corporation h been supplying seeds of various crops the State Governments as per deman received in time. However, this year th has been some shortage of hybrid ba seeds because of the seed crop having be damaged by unseasonal rain.

Licensed Railway Porters and Vendors

*1152. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : W the Minister of LABOUR AND REHAI LITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether for certain categories labour, such as licensed Railway Port and Vendors, employees and employe relationship has not been acknowledged Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Governm to resolve this important issue ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AN REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHAD KAR) : (a) The Licensed Railway Port and Vendors are not Railway employe Therefore employees - employers relatic ship between them and Railway Admi stration does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Potential Ore-Bearing Areas

*1155 SHRI G VENKATASWAMY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of potential ore-bearing areas in Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, East Gujarat and South Rajasthan in the near future,

(b) if so, the total areas in square kilometres proposed to be covered,

(c) the time by which this is likely to be completed and

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) A contract for conducting an aerial survey of certain parts of the country for locating potential ore-bearing areas has been signed by the Govt of India with a French Govt organisation viz BRGM (BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES AND MINIERES), Paris Under this Contract, the French organisation is expected to cover selected areas of 80,000 sq kms in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhaya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore

(c) The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1973 The duration of the Contract is estimated at 38 months commencing from 24-9-1970

(d) The cost of this project would be FF 11,583,000 (Rs 1,56,37,050), of which the Govt of India will pay FF 9,802,650 (Rs 1,32,33,577 50) in French currency and the balance amount of FF 1,780,350 (Rs 24,03,472 50) in equivalent Indian Rupees

Strike by Restaurant Workers in Connaught Place, New Delhi

*1156 SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of some restaurants of Connaught Place, New Delhi, are on strike ,

(b) whether the workers demand implementation of Wage Board's Award, arrears, increase in the service charges, uniforms and other benefits , and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) According to the Delhi Administration, workers' main demands relate to increase in service charges and payment of arrears of wages as per Wage Board's recommendations The Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration has already held a number of meetings with the parties and are endeavouring to promote a settlement

Strike by Workers of Durgapur Steel Plant

*1159. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the one-day token strike of the Durgapur Steel Plant workers on the 3rd June, protesting against the attack by the Central Industrial Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force ,

(b) if so, the particulars there of ; and

(ख) क्या अनेक खानों में अत्यधिक मात्रा में कोयला जमा हो जाने के कारण उनके कार्य में बाधा पड़ रही है; और

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(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation have now been able to provide seeds to the States as per their demand ; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to be in a position to meet the needs of the different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASEHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The National Seeds Corporation has been supplying seeds of various crops to the State Governments as per demands received in time. However, this year there has been some shortage of hybrid bajra seeds because of the seed crop having been damaged by unseasonal rain.

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(a) whether for certain categories of labour, such as licensed Railway Porters and Vendors, employees and employers relationship has not been acknowledged by Government ; and

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THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Licensed Railway Porters and Vendors are not Railway employees. Therefore employees - employers relationship between them and Railway Administration does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

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(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of potential ore-bearing areas in Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, East Gujarat and South Rajasthan in the near future ;

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(c) the time by which this is likely to be completed , and

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) . (a) and (b) . A contract for conducting an aerial survey of certain parts of the country for locating potential ore-bearing areas has been signed by the Govt. of India with a French Govt. organisation viz. BRGM (BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES AND MINIERES), Paris. Under this Contract, the French organisation is expected to cover selected areas of 80,000 sq. kms. in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhaya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore.

(c) The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1973. The duration of the Contract is estimated at 38 months commencing from 24-9-1970.

(d) The cost of this project would be FF 11,583,000 (Rs. 1,56,37,050), of which the Govt. of India will pay FF 9,802,650 (Rs. 1,32,33,577.50) in French currency and the balance amount of FF 1,780,350 (Rs. 24,03,472.50) in equivalent Indian Rupees.

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(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the one-day token strike of the Durgapur Steel Plant workers on the 3rd June, protesting against the attack by the Central Industrial Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force ;

(b) if so, the particulars there of ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against those responsible for the attack ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) To protest against alleged assault on some workers of the Steel Plant, by the Central Industrial Security Force personnel, the workers at the call of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, observed a 24-hour strike from 6.00 AM on the 3rd June, 1971. Work on most of the Sections of the Plant was affected by the strike

(c) Police authorities in Durgapur, are equiring into the matter

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की कोक ओवन बैटरियों में खराबियां

*1161. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोक ओवन बैटरियो मे खराबिया होने और कुछ अन्य विभागो मे तकनीकी खराबियो के कारण भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने मे उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा कुछ विभागो मे काम एकदम रुक गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानी हुई है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त खराबियो को इस बीच दूर कर दिया गया है, और यदि नही, तो इसमें देरी के क्या कारण हैं और उन खराबियो के कब तक ठीक किए जाने की आशा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कोक भट्ठियो मे खराबी आ जाने और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कोक ओवन गैस की कमी के कारण मई, 1971 के मध्य से भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की कुछ इकाईयो मे उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पडा है। अन्य इकाईयो मे कोई तकनीकी त्रुटियां नही थी। कारखाने की किसी भी एकाई मे उत्पादन ठप्प नही हुआ है।

(ख) 1,04,000 टन इस्पात पिण्ड के उत्पादन की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) मरम्मत/त्रुटियो को दूर करने का कार्य तेजी से किया जा रहा है और लगभग जुलाई, 1971 के अन्त तक बैटरियो के बिल्कुल सामान्य रूप से कार्य करने लगने की सभावना है।

Increase in Support Price of Soyabean to Encourage its Production in Rajasthan

*1162. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to states :

(a) whether Rajasthan is eminently suitable for the production of soyabean which is now being imported in substantial quantities;

(b) whether due to low support price, Rajasthan agriculturists are finding soyabean cultivation uneconomical when compared to bajra cultivation; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of raising the

support price of soyabean to encourage the agriculturists to increase production of soyabean in Rajasthan and the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Soyabean cultivation is being introduced in Rajasthan for the first time this year. The State Government has fixed the target of 545 acres for this crop. This target is expected to be achieved since necessary seed has been distributed at all the centres.

Fixation of purchase price for Soyabean in respect of 1971-72 crop is under consideration of the Government of India. All relevant factors will be taken into account while fixing this price.

U S. State Department official's visit to Delhi Re : Bangla Desh Refugee Problem

*1163. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Senior Officer of the US State Department visited Delhi in June to acquaint himself with the Bangla Desh refugee problem;

(b) if so, whether the State Department Official's visit has made any difference in the inflow of American aid to Displaced Persons; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. F. L. Kellogg, Special Assistant to the U. S. Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Affairs paid a visit to India from 23rd June to 26th June.

(b) On June 25, while Mr. Kellogg was visiting the refugee camps near Calcutta, a Press Release was issued by the American Embassy in Delhi that the United States Government decided to provide an additional $70 million (Rs. 52.50 crores) to assist India in coping with the problems created by influx of refugees from East Bengal. However, the announcement of this additional assistance has no connection with Mr. Kellogg's visit.

(c) Does not arise.

Reopening of Birla Concerns in West Bengal

*1164. SHRI M. M. HASHIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of some Unions and Associations of workers in West Bengal have urged the Government to secure early reopening of those offices and factories of Birlas which are under closure since February, 1970;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the names of such offices and factories ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the imformation made available by the Government of West Bengal, there have been a series of discussions at different levels but these have so far been inconclusive. The State authorities are, however, continuing efforts to secure reopening of the closed units.

(c) Complete information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Sinking of Machines Installed in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*1165. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Ministry of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the machines installed in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi are sinking into the ground,

(b) whether the soil test was not conducted before choosing the site;

(c) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken against those responsible for this lapse; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Soil test was conducted before choosing the site.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Procurement Policy to Benefit Small Farmers

*1166. SHRI R S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Food Corporation of India to evolve their procurment policy in such a way so that the small farmers are given more benefit for the produce;

(b) if so, the directives in this regard; and

(c) how they are being implemented by the Food Corporation of India in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The policy of the Government is to purchase all foodgrains offered for sale by the producers conforming to the specifications at the procurement prices fixed by Government. But the Food Corporation of India proposes to expand the scope of direct purchases so that payment of procurement or support price is ensured particularly to the small farmers. There is no proposal to give a higher price to the small farmers for their produce.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Wheat Loaded in Open Wagons in Haryana and Punjab

*1167. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO . Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state .

(a) whether wheat bags have been loaded in open wagons from various parts of Haryana and Punjab during the months of May and June, 1971;

(b) if so, whether many of these wagons were booked at Amritsar and Bhagtanwala for Sahibganj and Bhagalpur Stations but the wagons are lying like unclaimed corpses emitting foul smell and awaiting disposal in the B. P. T. yard of Wadala; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against the persons who have loaded wheat bags in the open wagons during this rainy season and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b). A special of 51 wag ons was loaded at Amritsar/Bhagtanwala for Sahibganj and Bhagalpur. Due to operational difficulties beyond Moghalsarai this special was diverted to Wadala (BPT Railway). These wagons were placed at the Food Corporation of India depot at Wadala on 19-6-1971 and were unloaded on 19/20-6-1971. The damage to the wheat bags was negligible.

(c). Because of inadequate availability of covered wagons, loading of wheat in open wagons to some extent becomes inescapable as it is necessary to maximise the movement of procured stocks. However, when loading is done in open wagons special measures like covering the bags of grains with tarpaulins, provision of escorts etc., are taken to prevent damage to foodgrains.

Damage of Wheat in Haryana due to Non-Availability of Transport Facilities

*1168. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : SHRI N. N. PANDE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press news to the effect that about four lakh tonnes of wheat, out of nearly seven lakh tonnes procured so far, in Haryana is lying in the open exposed to the vagaries of the weather;

(b) whether the Centre was acquainted with the situation and was also requested to move out these stocks to avoid damage;

(c) whether the Railway authorities had asked the Haryana authorities first to move these stocks to the Jagadhri section from where the railway could export them to the recipient States;

(d) whether this would involve unnecessarily big expenditure and entail avoidable delay and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the measures adopted to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A quantity of 6,92,324 tonnes wheat has been procured in Haryana upto 5-7-1971, out of which a quantity of about 2,47,000 tonnes is stored in the open. All necessary precautions have been taken by the State Government and the Food Corporation to ensure that the stocks stored temporarily in the open are properly covered to avoid damage to them.

(b) The Central Government is aware of the situation. The Food Corporation and the Railway in consultation with the Government of Haryana are making efforts to move out such stocks as are stored in the open.

(c) and (d). During the peak procurement season massive movement has to be arranged for and this can be done only by running specials from stations where facilities exist to load these specials. Suitable stations were selected in consultation with Northern Railway, Haryana Government and the Food Corporation of India. Jagadhri is one of the 32 stations agreed to for loading of specials. Only grain lying within reasonable distance of Jagadhri station is expected to be moved there for loading into the specials and not all the grain lying in the open in Haryana. It is no doubt true that in moving the wheat to one particular station some additional expenditure on road transport will be incurred. But this has got to be weighed against the speedier movement ensured by loading of specials which is possible only at selected stations. Delay in movement is avoided by the loading of specials and in the interest of quicker

movement it is considered that some additional expenditure on road movement to the selected stations is wortwhile.

(e) Does not arise.

Resentment by States for Assigning Agricultural Research Work to Agricultural Universities

*1169. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether certain State Governments have resented to assigning the work of agricultural reasearch to Agricultural Universities;

(b) whether this move of the State Governments has resulted in the wastage of funds and man-power;

(c) if so, the State Governments which have resented this proposal; and

(d) the specific steps Government propose to take in this direction so that the work of agricultural research could be done smoothly and for mass benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Agricultural Universities should normally have state-wide responsibility of agricultural teaching, research and extension education. Certain State Governments have not, however, transferred the whole of agricultural research to the Agricultural Universities, although there is a definite provision in the University Act to this effect. In some cases, where phased transfer has been agreed to, the process has been rather long drawn. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, therefore, has been urging these States to expedite the transfer which in some cases has been resented to. Wherever state-wide research has not been transferred to the Agricultural Universities, there has been wasteful duplication and lack of coordination between the work of the University and the State Departments concerned. This duplication is resulting in certain wastage of funds and is not conducive to the efficient utilisation of trained man-power available in the State as a whole.

The Acts of Assam Agricultural University and Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology have provisions for transfer of State-wide research to the Agricultural Universities. The State of Rajasthan have also agreed to transfer of State-wide agricultural research to the University of Udaipur in a phased manner. The process of transfer has not been completed although the last two Agricultural Universities have been in existence for the last eight years.

(d). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research would continue to pursue this matter with the State Governments for speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of the University Acts. The I.C.A.R. would also continue to give preference to Agricultural Universities over Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry for the location of the centres of All-India Coordinated Research Projects provided they fulfil all other eligibility requirements. Likewise, I.C.A.R. will continue to offer necessary incentives through grant-in-aids to the States for the development of Agricultural Universities to expedite the transfer. If these do not have their desired effect, Government would consider what further measures will be necessary in order to smoothen matters and get maximum benefits out of the resources invested without wasteful duplication.

Casualties in Rourkela Steel Plant

*1170. SHRI R. V. BADE :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND

MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether some miscreants stabbed three workers in Rourkela Steel Plant on the 27th June 1971

(b) whether two deaths have occurred due to this stabbing

(c) whether disturbance has been created due to this incident in Rourkela Steel Plant and

(d) if so the number of persons arrested in this connection and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) No Sir

(d) No arrests have been made so far but the police are taking necessary steps for the arrest of the culprits

Reorganisation of Government Machinery to Avoid Losses in Foodgrains

4871 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are thinking to reorganise its machinery for functioning in the interest of the farmers

(b) whether due to its mismanagement the stocks of wheat go to wastage and the Government have to suffer heavy loss every year and

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India purchase wheat at lower rate from the farmers and sell at higher rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Food Corporation of India which is the procurement agency of the Government is working in the interest of the farmers in that by undertaking a massive price support operation for wheat, it has by and large, helped to ensure to the producer the prices fixed by Government Government is keen that its procurement operations should be to the benefit of the farmers and to this extent, would be prepared to make any changes in procedure or organization that may be necessary But it is considered that no such reorganization is called for at present and Government is not contemplating any reorganization of the structure of the Corporation

(b) No Sir

(c) The Food Corporation of India procures wheat at Rs 76 per quintal for fair average quality grains and sells at the issue price of Rs 78 per quintal These prices are fixed by Government

Production and Reserved Quota of Edible Oilseeds in Gujarat and other States

4872 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the percentage of production of edible oil seed in Gujarat in comparison with other States of India ,

(b) what is the percentage of edible oils reserved for Gujarat State to utilise for State's utilization and the quota for other States out of the total production ,

(c) what steps Government have taken to stop increase in price of edible oil seed ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reserve more quota of edible oil for Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). A statement showing the production of major edible oilseeds, *viz.*, groundnut, sesamum and rapeseed and mustard, in Gujarat and other States during 1969-70 and the percentage shares in the All-India production is attached.

(b) No such reservation is being made for utilisation in Gujarat and other States. The Government of Gujarat has, however, purchased from open market a quantity of 24,524 tonnes of groundnut oil for distribution to the vulnerable sections of consumers in the State.

(c) Steps taken to check rise in prices of edible oilseeds include efforts to raise the production of major oilseeds and non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower in the country ; utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin, cottonseed and rice bran for increasing oil supply ; augmenting the domestic supply by import of oilseeds and oils to the extent feasible and regulation of bank credit, forward trading and export trade in oilseeds and oils.

(d) Does not arise as no such quota is being fixed.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	Production of edible oilseeds (Thousand tonnes)				Percentage share in all India Total			
	Ground-nut @	Sesa-mum*	Rape-seed & Must-ard*	Total edible oil-seeds	Gro-und-nut	Sesa-mum.	Rap eseed & Must-ard.	Total edible oil-seeds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1063 4	54 9	0 1	1118 4	20 7	12.7		15.8
Assam (including (Meghalaya)	.	4.7	51 6	56.3	...	1 1	3.4	0.8
Bihar	3.0	8 3	39 6	50 9	0.1	1 9	2.6	0.7
Gujarat	1106.2	29.2	11 7	1147.1	21.6	6.7	0.8	16.2
Haryana	9.6	0 4	78 0	88.0	0 2	0 1	5 2	1.3
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.8	1.0	4.8	..	0.4	0.1	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	1.3	21 4	23.9	...	0.3	1.4	0.3
Kerala	19.3	3.8		23 1	0 4	0 9	..	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	285.9	62.0	46 7	394.6	5 6	14.3	3 1	5.6
Maharashtra	614.7	36 0	0.7	651.4	12 0	8.3	0.1	9.2
Mysore	509.7	18 5	1.6	529.8	9.9	4.3	0 1	7.5
Orissa	83 3	38 7	21.3	143.3	1.6	8.9	1.4	2.0
Punjab	159.5	4 2	36 1	199.8	3 1	1.0	2.4	2 8
Rajasthan	98.7	20.9	85.1	204.7	1.9	4.8	5.6	2.9
Tamil Nadu	910.2	37.8	0.1	948 1	17 7	8 7	...	13.4
Uttar Pradesh	260 5	104 6	1075 4	1440.5	5.12	4.2	71.4	20.4
West Bengal	..	4.9	35 3	40.2	...	1.1	2.3	0.6
Union Territories	2.9	1.1	1.6	5.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
All India	5130.1	433.1	1507.3	7070.5	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0

@Partially Revised Estimates for 1969-70

*Final estimates for 1969-70.

**Nil or negligible.

Contour Bunding in Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh

4873. SHRI ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for contour bunding in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh for 1970-71 and

(b) how it has been utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Central aid to Andhra Pradesh for Increase in Acreage of Cashewnut Cultivation

4874 SHRI B S MURTHY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the financial and technical help given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for increasing the acreage in Cashewnut cultivation, and

(b) whether any new strains have been developed and introduced, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) The Government of India are providing financial assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the production of Cashew air-layers for planting new areas under cashew The programme for Fourth Five Year Plan is to produce 30,000 layers at an estimated outlay of Rs 0 37 lakhs which will cover an area of 300 acres

Regarding technical assistance the Directorate of Cashew Development of the Government of India at Ernakulam and the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod render necessary assistance to the State Governments

(b) No new strain has so far been developed However some promising material consisting of a few selections and hybrids are under investigation at the Cashew Research Station, Bapatala

Distribution of Steel in Assam

4875. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the steel quota for Assam has been greatly reduced since the formation of Meghalaya ,

(b) whether existing industrial units in Assam are suffering for want of steel , and

(c) whether Assam Government has requested the Central Government not to reduce its steel quota and if so, the decision taken by Central Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The system of allocation of "quotas' has been dispensed with under the present distribution procedure Any indentor requiring iron or steel for genuine purposes is free to place his indents on the Joint Plant Committee After the indent is planned and the work/sale order is issued, he can apply for priority and the despatches are made in accordance as with the priority allocation made by the Steel Priority Committee,

(b) Due to the general shortage of Steel, industrial units may be suffering to some extent in all parts of the country including Assam.

(c) In view of the position explained under (a) above, the question of reduction of steel "quota" does not arise.

Training to Farmers about the Use of Modern Seeds and Fertilizers

4876. SHRI DEVINDERA SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to impart training to small farmers about the use of improved seeds and fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training Education has and been sanctioned in 100 selected High Yielding Varieties Programme Districts to train farmers big and small in the adoption of the recommended package of practices through institutional as well as non-institutional training.

In the non-institutional training the focal points of farmers, training are the National Demonstrations conducted by the Subject-Matter Specialists in which farmers from the neighbouring villages participate at the time of important crop operations. In addition, Production-*cum*-Demonstration Training Camps, supported by audio visual aids, are organised by the Peripatetic Teams on farmers' fields on high-yielding varieties of crops. Farmers Discussion Groups have been organised in the villages for group discussions and group decisions on adoption of better practices and these are linked with the All India Radio's 'Farm and Home broadcasts'. Farmers are also provided opportunities wherever practicable for visits to progressive farms and advanced agricultural institutions within the district and the adjoining areas as a built-in element of the training programme.

The specialised needs of farmers are met through specific subject-matter short duration institutional training courses such as on seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, plant protection, water use etc. at the Agricultural Universities/Research Stations/ Farmers Training Centres where expertise and physical facilities are available. Specialised institutional courses for conveners of Discussion Groups are also organised to train them in the methods of conducting successful group working.

Special attention will also be given to Farmers' training in the districts where the new Projects for Small Farmers' Development Agencies and the development of Marginal Farmers' and agricultural labour are being undertaken

Setting up of Tobacco Threshing Plant in Gujarat

4877. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat is one of the tobacco-growing States in the country and therefore tobacco threshing is necessarily required to be setup in Gujarat State ;

(b) whether the Tobacco Development Council has recommended to set up Tobacco Threshing Plant in Gujarat or has discussed about its location ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir 70% of tobacco produced in the State is of bidi type Threashing with machines is done in the case of tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes while bidi tobacco is beaten into flakes and sieved for the purpose of manufacture of bidis At the present level of production of cigarette tobacco in Gujarat, the necessity of a tobacco Thresh ing Plant in the State has not been felt

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Creation of high salaried Posts in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

4878 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of high salaried jobs, appointments to which are made with Government's approval, are created and many others are being upgraded in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi inspite of the fact that the Corporation is incurring loss year after year , and

(b) if so, the number of such jobs created and upgraded during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Posts are created or upgraded in the company, from time to time, depending on the actual requirement. These are part of re-organisation of the top management of the company made with a view to improve the performance of the Company Details of the posts created or upgraded from 1 1-68 to-date, appointments to which require Government's approval, are as under

S No	Designation	Salary	Newly created or upgraded	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1968				
1	Director (Co ordination)	Rs. 3000/- (fixed)	Newly created	Post continued till 30-4-69 when a post of Deputy Chairman was created in lieu thereof
1969				
1.	Deputy Chairman.	Rs 3000-125-3500	Newly created	The post is now held in abeyance
1970				
1	Director (Finance)	Rs 3000-125-3500	Upgraded	The scale of pay of Rs 2500-100-3000 was revised to Rs 3000-125-3500 from 1-1-70 as personnel to the existing incumbent whose term is upto 31-12-71.

1	2	3	4	5
1971				
1.	Director (Technical)	Rs 2500-100-3000	Newly created.	This new post was created while holding in abeyance the post of Deputy Chairman.
2	Managing Director	Rs 3000-125-3500	Newly created	

पटना स्थित कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई करने में कदाचारों की जांच

4879. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कृषि उद्योग निगम, पटना किसानों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करने मे बहुत गडबड कर रहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप बाद मे आवेदन-पत्र देने वाले किसान घूस देकर बारी से पहले ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त कर लेते है और उन किसानो को ट्रैक्टर नही मिल पाते जिन्होंने पहले आवेदन-पत्र भेजे होते हैं और सभी प्रकार की औपचारिकताये पूरी की हुई होती है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कदाचारो को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की तथा गत तीन वर्षों मे उपर्युक्त निगम के कार्यकरण की जांच करवाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नही । आयातित ट्रैक्टर किसानों को "पहले आओ, पहले ले जाओ" के आधार पर बिहार राजकीय कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा दिये जाते है । फिर भी, कुछ मामलो मे, जिनमे किसानों को ट्रैक्टर आवटित किये गए थे, परन्तु वे वित्तीय या अन्य कठिनाई के कारण उन्हे नही ले सके ऐसी स्थिति मे सूची मे उनसे आगे वाले किसानो को इन ट्रैक्टरो की आफर की गई। बिहार कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार निगम अपने स्वीकृत प्रतिष्ठानो के अनुसार बिना बारी के भी ट्रैक्टरों का आबंटन करता है । सहकारी समितियाँ, शिक्षण सस्थाये, बेरोजगार इजीनियर और कृषि स्नातक इस प्रकार के आवटन के पात्र हैं । इन के अतिरिक्त, आयतित ट्रैक्टरो का 1 प्रतिशत का विशेष कोटा विशेष क्षेत्रो मे मरम्मत या सघन विकास करने वाले प्रगतिशील किसानो के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है । एक स्थायी समिति द्वारा जिसमे अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा निगम के निदेशक मंडल के तीन अन्य

निदेशक होने हैं, बिना-बारी के आवटन किये जाते है।

(ख) मे (घ) प्रश्न ही नही होते।

Difference in Sale Price of Agricultural Machines by Tarai Development Corporation and Agro-Industrial Corporation

4880. SHRI HITENDRA PRASAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agricultural Machines like imported tractors harvestors and other imported machines used in agriculture sold by the Tarai Development Corporation are cheaper than those sold by the Agro Industrial Corporation and

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity and the steps the Ministry propose to remove this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The make of common imported tractors which have been sold so far, both by the Tarai Development Corporation and the U P State Agro-Industrial Corporation, is Ford-3000 The price of this tractor sold by the Tarai Development Corporation is cheaper than that sold through the U P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation In the case of Tarai Development Corporation, the tractors were imported and supplied on 'No profit no loss' basis to the farmer-shareholders as a part of service facilities supplied by the Corporation to the shareholders Ford-3000 tractors sold through the U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation were imported in SKD condition and assembled by M/s Escorts Tractors Ltd The prices of these tractors were fixed keeping in view the actual expenditure incurred on the assembly, commission allowed to the firm and the sale commission allowed to the various State Agor Industries Corporations including U P. These reasons account for the variation in prices of Ford-3000 tractors sold by these two Corporations

ग्राम स्तर पर सामाजिक संस्थान

4881. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्रामीण लोगो के सामाजिक जीवन मे महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन लाने तथा देश मे ग्राम्य जीवन का विकास करने हेतु सरकार का विचार ग्राम स्तर पर ऐसे सामाजिक सस्थानो को विकसित करने का है जो कि एक नई सस्कृति को जन्म देने तथा सामान्य लोगो के जीवन मे जागृति लाने मे सहायक हो

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी किसी योजना को चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना का स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) से (ग). सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम मुख्यत ग्रामीण लोगो के सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक जीवन मे स्वस्थ परिवर्तन लाने और ग्रामीण समुदायो का सर्वतोमुखी विकास करने के उद्देश्य से आरम्भ किया गया था। प्रत्येक सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड को एकीकृत ग्राम विकास के मुख्य पहलुओ

से सबद्ध एक बहु-विषयक टोली उपलब्ध की गई थी और इस प्रयास के लिए लोगो के सहयोग को पचायती राज के ढाँचे के माध्यम से सस्थागत रूप दिया गया था। ग्राम स्तर पर सामाजार्थिक कार्यक्रमो के कार्यान्वियन के लिए उत्तरदायी नीचे के ढाँचे मे अनेक स्वयसेवी सहयोगी सस्थायें रही हैं जिन्हे युवक मडल, महिला मडल आदि कहा जाता है। विभिन्न आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा अन्य क्षेत्रो मे उनकी गतिविधियो को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इन सहयोगी सस्थाओ को सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य के आधार पर प्रोत्साहन पुरुस्कार दिए जाते है। युवको तथा महिलाओ दोनो के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमो के माध्यम से नेतृत्व के विकास की योजनाऐं भी है। प्रोत्साहन तथा प्रशिक्षण के ये कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण जीवन मे जान फूकने के लिए योजना के प्रयास का एक भाग है।

Recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life

4882 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Board for Wild Life has recommended enactment of special laws by the State Government to conserve Wild Life, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa Daman-Diu and Mysore have enacted special laws for wildlife conservation Other States/Union Territories have replied that action is being taken to implement these recommendations The Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife is pursuing the matter with the State Government

बिहार के एक सरकारी उपक्रम द्वारा श्रम नीतियो को क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के बारे मे बिहार सरकार द्वारा शिकायत

4883. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे की

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से शिकायत की है कि बिहार स्थित सरकारी उपक्रम राज्य की श्रम नीतियाँ क्रियान्वित करने मे राज्य सरकार के साथ सहयोग नही कर रहे है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ): (क) और (ख) हाल मे बिहार सरकार ने भारी इजीनियरी निगम लिमिटेड, राँची के खिलाफ यह शिकायत की थी कि वे प्रबन्धको और मजदूरो के बीच हुए समझौते के महगाई भत्ते से सम्बन्धित खण्ड की व्यवस्था पर मतभेद के प्रश्न को न्यायालय मे ले गए है लेकिन प्रबन्धको और मजदूरो ने यह मामला बातचीत द्वारा न्यायालय के बाहर ही सुलझा लिया है।

Closure of National Iron and Steel Company, Belur, Howrah

4884 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the national Iron and Steel Company, Belur, Howrah is still continuing the closure,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) whether any attempt has been made by Government to re open it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to the Steel Rerolling Mills Association of which this firm is a member, general recession during 1965 67, low prices for steel sections shortage of orders especially for wagon castings, and labour problems resulted in its closure in January, 1968 The factory was re opened in May 1969, but could not be fully operated As the firm could not retrench labour and staff, they continued to incur losses, which resulted in its closure in October, 1970.

(c) According to the Association efforts are being made to re-open the unit with the financial assistance of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and technical cum financial collaboration with M/s Garden Reach Workshops

The Government of India have received requests for taking action under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 These are under consideration

Special Assistance to Bihar, Rajasthan and U P for Irrigation Facilities

4885 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have offered special assistance to Bihar Rajasthan and U P to provide irrigation facilities in areas where drought conditions are still prevelant, and

(b) if so the amount offered to each of he aforesaid States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Rural Works Programme is a special programme introduced during the Fourth Plan period to take up productive and labour intensive schemes in the chronically drought affected areas of the country Medium and minor irrigation works have first priority under the Programme followed by soil conservation aforestation and communications So far, 54 districts in 13 States have been identified as chronically drought affected Each of these districts would have an allocation of Rs 2 crores during the Fourth Plan period Of these, three are in Bihar, six in Uttar Pradesh and ten in Rajasthan State The amounts sanctioned for minor irrigation schemes during 1970-71 which was the first year of the Programme— and for some of the districts during the current financial year in these three States are

STATE	*Rs. in lakhs* *Amount sanctiond* *1970-71*	*1971-7e2*
Bihar	1 00	10.00
Rajasthan	117.08	—
Uttar Pradesh	27.50	184.56

बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों के लिए अनाज और अन्य वस्तुओं की कथित कमी

4886 **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत मे बगला देश से आये शरणार्थियो के बारे मे सयुक्त राष्ट्र समिति के प्रतिवेदन मे यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि उनके लिए अनाज तथा अन्य वस्तुओ की कमी है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने उक्त प्रतिवेदन के बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) और (ख). सभवत माननीय सदस्य शरणार्थियो के लिए सयुक्त राष्ट्र के उप-उच्चायुक्त श्री चालस मेग की अध्यक्षता मे सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ के दल के प्रतिवेदन की ओर निर्देश कर रहे है, जिसने पूर्वी बगाल के शरणार्थियो की समस्या का मौके पर मूल्यांकन करने के लिए पिछली मई मे भारत का दौरा किया था। इस दल द्वारा सयुक्त राष्ट्र के महा-सचिव को प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट, पूर्वी बगाल के शरणार्थियो के बारे मे स्थिति की पृष्ठ भूमि के सर्वेक्षण के रूप मे है। खाद्य सामग्री, आश्रय स्थान, दवाइयो इत्यादि की हमारी आवश्यकताओ का अनुमान जो कि दल के दौरे के समय 30 लाख शरणार्थियो को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए लगाया गया था, उसे भी रिपोर्ट मे शामिल किया गया है। यद्यपि दल ने इसमे खाद्यानो और अन्य वस्तुओ की कमी के बारे मे कोई विशेष निर्देश नही किया है फिर भी वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे है कि वास्तव मे हर सभव सहायता की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है जो कि इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ, अलग-अलग सरकारो इत्यादि द्वारा प्रदान की जा सकती है।

Proposal for Research Institute for Cashew Nut Shell Liquid at Quilon

4887 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a scheme to the Centre for starting a Research Institute at Quilon on the new uses and application of the Cashew Nut Shell Liquid

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) whether the State Government had requested for financial assistance to implement this scheme and

(d) if so the decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) No such scheme has been received from Kerala Government

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Financial Irregularities at Agricultural Fair held in Panjim

4888 SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state The action proposed to be taken by Government with regard to the financial irregularities in connection with the holding of the agricultural fair in Panjim in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) Certain audit objections with regard to financial irregularities in connection with the holding of the agricultural fair in Panjim have already been settled by the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu Necessary action to settle the remaining objections is in hand

Import Substitution of Indigenous Items

4889 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state

(a) how far the supply position in various Ministries and Government Departments has eased as a result of import substitution by indigenous items and

(b) the names of imported items required by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D R CHAVAN) (a) Wherever indigenous production has been established in respect of items hitherto imported, the supply position has generally eased This is particularly so in case of a large number of spare parts of heavy earth moving equipment and machinery, conductor cables trailers impellors for centrifugal and turbine pumps, milling machines, testing equipment condoms, etc

(b) A major group-wise statement containing a list of items being imported by the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals is attached

STATEMENT

S. No	Item
1.	Textiles (yarn and fibre)
2.	Paper and Paper products
3	Rubber & Rubber products
4	Chemical & chemical products
5	Non-metallic Mineral products
6	Basic Metal industrial products
7	Metal products except Machines & Transport equipment
8	Machinery except electrical
9	Electrical Machines, Appliances & supplies
10	Transport equipment including Railway material
11.	Scientific equipment, Medical equipment etc
12	Miscellaneous industrial products

Extension of E P F Act, 1952 to all Mines

4890 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 has not been extended to all types of mines

(b) if so, which are those mines, and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) to (c) The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 has been extended to certain mines, a statement containing the list of which is enclosed It is proposed to extend the Act to the remaining mines (except coal mines which have a separate Provident Fund Scheme) as expeditiously as possible.

STATEMENT

1 Iron-ore Mines

2 Manganese Mines

3 Limestone Mines

4. Gold Mines

5 Mica Mines

6 Bauxite Mines

7 China Clay Mines

8 Magnesite Mines

9 Dolomite Mines

10 Barytes Mines

11 Fire Clay Mines

12 Gypsum Mines

13 Kyanite Mines

14 Sillimite Mines

15 Steatite Mines

16 Diamond Mines

Assistance from Switzerland under Freedom From Hunger Campaign

4891 SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry received assistance under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign from the Government of Switzerland,

(b) if so, the extent thereof,

(c) the quantum of help given by Freedom from Hunger Campaign to Kakori Shaheed Education Society and how it has been utilized, and

(d) the names of the members of the Kakori Shaheed Education Society and whether Government are aware that the funds allotted to the Society have been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) On 1st August 1968, a project on the "Development of the farm and organisation of farmers' production-cum-training camps and farmers' discussion groups by the Kakori Shaheed Education Society, Chidkuri (Uttar Pradesh)", at a cost of Rs 1,32,000 was approved by the Indian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, to be financed out of the donations made by the Food for India Foundation, Netherlands

The amount was made for (1) development of model agricultural farm, (2) farmers' production-cum-training camps, (3) farmers' discussion groups, and (4) staff for the above purpose

However the Society has been paid only Rs 80,000 out of the approved amount in two instalments of Rs 50,000 and Rs 30, 000

Though the Society was expected to send a quarterly report in triplicate, the only report it sent to us was on 12-1-70 In that report it was stated that the amount sanctioned Rs 50, 265 had been utilised largely for the development of the farm at Chidkuri for various items, though a small sum was also spent on training camps

In the absence of subsequent reports from the Society the payment of the remaining amount has been withheld

(d) Shri P. K. Khanna is the President of the Kakori Shaheed Education Society However, so far as this project

is concerned, the Society has been asked to set up a Special Programme Committee consisting of the District Magistrate, District Agricultural Officer, Farm Extension Officer of the Pantnagar Agricultural University, Director of the nearby Sugar Farm, Deputy Development Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, officer incharge of farmers' training, Secretary of the Kakori Shaheed Education Society and the project officer. The Society has, not reported if it has held any meetings of this committee.

Since regular reports have not been coming from the Society regarding the utilisation of the funds, not only have the reminders been sent to the Society, but the Government of Uttar Pradesh has also been requested to get enquiries made and to report.

Distribution of new varieties of Rice to Farmers to Increase per acre Production thereof

4892. SHRI N. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the new varieties of rice distributed to farmers in order to increase per acre production as indicated by the President of India in his Presidential address and to the extent they have been distributed;

(b) the names of the varieties of rice; and

(c) the names of the agencies through which these have been distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) . A number of new improved varieties of rice which have higher yields than local varieties have been evolved and released for cultivation during the last few years. 13 such varieties which are suitable for cultivation in many regions in the country have been released during the last 3 years. The names of these varieties are as follows :

(1) Jaya

(2) Padma

(3) Jagannath

(4) Pankaj

(5) Sabarmati

(6) Jamuna

(7) IR-20

(8) Ratna

(9) Bala

(10) Vijaya

(11) Krishna

(12) Kaveri

(13) CO-35

9 of these varieties were released only last year and certified seed (of these varieties) in sizeable quantities is likely to be available for distribution to the farmers in the Kharif, 1972. The National Seeds Corporation has already taken up the multiplications of seeds of the recently released varieties. Of the others, the State Governments undertake the production and distribution of certified seeds depending on demand. The N.S.C. also produced certified seeds of new varieties of paddy and sold 21,350 quintals in 1968-69, 17,130 quintals in 1969-70 and 30,100 quintals in 1970-71.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation distributes the seeds through its own depots through the State Governments and a net work of about 500 dealers. The State Governments undertake the distribution *inter alia* through cooperative societies, departmental agencies etc. The Terai Development Corporation also produced and distributed some new varieties of rice through their dealers/State Governments etc.

Royalty on Graphite in Orissa

4894. SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the rate of royalty on graphite in Orissa to raise additional revenues;

(b) if so, the rate of increase and the additional revenue expected therefrom, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) A proposal to increase the rate of royalty on graphite was placed before the 16th meeting, held on 29-9-1969, of the Mineral Advisory Board who did not approve of the proposal.

लोह उद्योग का राष्ट्रीकरण

4895. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोह उद्योग का राष्ट्रीकरण करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे कब कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्र द्वारा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

4896. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 मे वार्षिक योजनाओ पर किये गए खर्च और किये जाने वाले खर्च का ब्यौरा प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार मे छोटी सिचाई योजनाओ के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और ऋण देने का अनुरोध किया है ,

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने सहायता दिय जाने के अनुरोध क साथ कन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य मे लगाए जाने वाले नलकूपो की सख्या और प्रति एकड सिंचाईहीन भूमि पर सिचाई करने का ब्यौरा भी दिया है ,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानो के नाम क्या है जहा नलकूप लगाए जाएगें , और

(ड) उनसे कितने नलकूप ग्वालियर डिवीजन मे लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है । राज्य प्लान स्कीमो के लिए, जिनमे लघु सिंचाई योजनाए भी शामिल हैं, केन्द्रीय सहायता वार्षिक योजना के लिए एक मुश्त ऋण और अनुदान के रूप मे दी जाती है और किसी एक कार्यक्रम के लिए नही दी जाती है ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Employment cess

4897. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose an Employment Cess to create employment opportunities for the unemloyed; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take for immediate solution of the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : (a) No.

(b) In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a), (b), (c) & (d) of Starred Question No. 970 on 7-7-1971.

All India National Mineral Development Corporation Workers Federation

4898. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Unions under the National Mineral Development Corporation have formed themselves into an All-India National Mineral Development Corporation Workers Federation;

(b) if so, whether this Federation has been recognised;

(c) whether the Federation has sought full implementation of the Bhardwaj Committee recommendation; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation have received a communication dated 21-6-1971 from the organisation entitled "All India National Mineral Development Corporation Workers Federation" about its formation at a conference held at Bailadila on 29th/30th May, 1971. Out of 10 unions functioning under the Corporation, the office-bearers of four unions have intimated to the management that they are affiliates of the Federation. Thus, all the unions under National Mineral Development Corporation are not members of the Federation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Federation had raised the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Structure Revision Committee of the Corporation. Final discussions are yet to be held between the management and all the trade unions together in this matter.

U. N. Secretary-General's appeal for More Help for Refugees from Bangla Desh

4899. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Secretary-General, U. Thant has once again appealed to the world to provide aid generously to alleviate the sufferings of the people of East Bengal; and

(b) if so, the extent to which aid has been increased for the refugees as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, issued two appeals—one on the 19th May and the other on 16th June, 1971 The first appeal was addressed to Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations as well as private sources to help, meet the urgent needs for humanitarian assistance to the refugees from East Pakistan in India. In the second appeal, the Secretary-General referred to organising of relief operations with the cooperation of Pakistan Government for the people in East Bengal and called upon Governments and other organisations to contribute in cash and kind to the humanitarian effort for assistance to the "people of East Pakistan" in East Pakistan itself The Secretary-General stressed the point that the organisation of relief in East Pakistan was "a separate operation from the programme of assistance to refugees from East Pakistan in India, the two operations are related to the extent that as conditions in East Pakistan are improved, there will be a better possibility of arresting and reversing the flow of refugees "

(b) Does not arise.

Termination of Services of Workers of Foreign Oil Companies at Ernakulam

4900. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some workers of the three private oil companies, Burmah Shell, ESSO and Caltex at Ernakulam had been removed from service by the employers according to 'Early Voluntary Retirement Scheme',

(b) if so, the number thereof,

(c) the opinion of Gokhale Commission of Enquiry on this question, and

(d) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the said Commission of Enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) (a) to (b) The matter falls in the State-sphere The Ministry of Labour have no information as to the exact number of workers removed from service under the 'Early Voluntary Retirement Scheme' by Foreign Oil Companies at Ernakulam Although the Gokhale Commission has made no special recommendations about the workmen of the foreign oil companies at Ernakulam, some general recommendations on possible measures for ensuring greater job security in the foreign oil companies have, however, been made by the Commission As these involved fresh legislation covering all industries, including the oil industry, certain proposals in this behalf have been circulated for comments to the various interests concerned Comments from some are still awaited Further action can be taken after the views of all concerned are available

Setting up of an Explosives Factory at Hirakud in Orissa

4901 SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of an Explosive Factory in the Public Sector,

(b) whether there was a proposal for the location of an Explosive Factory at Hirakud in Orissa,

(c) whether Government are aware that some amount was spent in 1962-63 by the Government of Orissa on the construction of roads and buildings as per the decision of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, for the location of the Factory at Hirakud, and

(d) if so, whether the decision is still valid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Deposits of Minerals in Indian Ocean

4902 SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Oceanic survey ships with the help of Russian scientists, have discovered the presence of large deposits of different minerals on the floor of the Indian Ocean and

(b) if so the particulars of the deposits found there and the programme of prospecting them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Under the International Indian Ocean Expedition (1960 65), in which Indian Scientists from various institutions including Geological Survey of India also participated, Soviet ships surveyed extensive areas of Indian ocean leading to the discovery of Manganese nodules scattered over approximately 10 million square kilometers of abyssal areas of the ocean

Marine geological explorations are being conducted by the Geological Survey of India independently as part of their regular programme and this is not with the help from U S S R

Early studies by Geological Survey of India indicated the presence of barium nodules off the west coast and of phosphatic nodules off the Andamans Recent studies by the Marine Geology Unit of the Geological Survey of India set up in 1965 have indicated about 1 6 crore tonnes of calcareous sands in two lagoons in the Laccadive Islands A reconnaissance of the phosphatic occurrences off the Andamans has also been carried out

A programme for geological survey and exploration of the entire continental margin of the country has been prepared and it is proposed to collect data and samples on cruise tracks totalling 26,000 km and traversing the entire continental margin of the country To expedite offshore mineral exploration, the Geological Survey of India has also a proposal to procure a ship especially designed for off shore mineral exploration from Indian shipyards during the 4th plan

Setting up of 'Operation Hardrock' Project with United States Collaboration

4903 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI JADEJA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a project called "Operation Hardrock" was undertaken a few years ago with U S collaboration

(b) whether its failure has necessitated the current French aided project for aerial survey for non-ferrous metals, and

(c) the extent, if any, to which the results of such expensive projects are actually being exploited for the country's benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir The 'Operation Hardrock' was taken up with a view to have a multi-instrument airborne geophysical survey using electro magnetic, magnetic and spectometer instruments over a

few selected potential ore bearing areas of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar-West Bengal As a result of this survey, which was completed on schedule, a large number of geophysical anomalies have been revealed The ground follow-up in selected anomaly sites has revealed promising zinc, lead mineralisation in Rajasthan area and copper mineralisation in Bihar area Minor occurrences of molybdenum have also been recorded in Rajasthan area Further drilling is in progress to evaluate the extent and grade of the ore bodies The results achieved under project 'Operation Hardrock' so far are encouraging

French aided project for aerial survey has been taken up not because of the failure of 'Operation Hardrock' but with a view to speed up exploration for non-ferrous metals for which aerial survey over additional areas in selected parts of Mysore Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan was considered necessary and for which indigenous expertise was not available

(c) The ground follow-up work on the aero-anomalies located by the Operation Hardrock' Project is still in progress The question of exploitation of minerals which may be located as a result of these operations will be considered after completion of the ground follow-up work

Decline in Export of Scrap to Japan

4904 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Will the Minister of STLEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether export of scrap to Japan is falling down day by day

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) since when the export is dwindling and the steps taken to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The export of ferrous scrap to Japan has declined steadily from about June, 1970 The major cause of the decline is the increasing domestic demand

Bharat Sewak Samaj

4905 SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of annual aid given to Bharat Sewak Samaj by the Government

(b) the number of persons employed in this Organisation, and

(c) the total amount embezzled during the last three years in this Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) The Government of India have not given any financial assistance to the Bharat Sevak Samaj since November 1966

(b) The Government do not have any information as the Bharat Sevak Samaj is a private organisation

(c) A Commission of Inquiry is looking into the accounts and affairs of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in so far as these relate to Central financial assistance given before November 1966 The report of the Commission of Inquiry is still awaited

Import of Milk Powder and Duty paid on its Import

4906 SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of duty paid on import on milk powder during the last three years on imported powder,

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase import of milk powder to meet the demands of units manufacturing baby-food, for balancing operations of dairy products plans and urban milk centres: and

(c) if so, when the final decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The amount of the duty collected on import of dried skim milk powder containing not more than 4% fat, with no added ingredients, as specified under item 4(2) of the Indian Customs Tariff during the last three years is as stated below

Year	Amount of the duty collected
1968-69	negligible
1969-70	Rs. 3.60 lakhs
1970 71	Rs. 53 53 lakhs

(b) and (c) There is a demand for increased import of milk powder from units manufacturing baby food and malted milk food and also from urban milk supply schemes These requirements are being meet to the extent possible from stock imported by Indian Dairy Corporation under bilateral cash-*cum*-gift deals. The demand of the units manufacturing baby food and malted food for increased supplies of milk powder is under consideration of the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश का हवाई-चुम्बकीय (एयरो-मेग्नेटिक) सर्वेक्षण

4907. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने हवाई चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान ने राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना, छत्तरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिलों के भागों को अन्तर्निहित करते हुए 16,000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में हवाई चुम्बकीय और स्फुरणभीतीय सर्वेक्षण किया था। अब राज्य सरकार ने भी विषमता वाले क्षेत्रों में, जो कि इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप अवस्थापित किए गए है, भूतल अनुवर्ती कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है।

यह भी प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि इस राज्य के जावुआ, हारदा, स्लीयानाबाद-सिवी और इस राज्य के मालजखण्ड क्षेत्रों को भागतः अन्तर्निहित करते हुए 17,400 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र मे हवाई भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा यह सर्वेक्षण उस संविदा के अधीन किया जाना है जो हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने फ्रांस सरकार के संगठन पेरिस के "ब्यूरो डी रिचर्चेस जिओलोजिक्स एण्ड मिनरीज (बी० आर० जी० एम०)" के साथ हस्ताक्षरित की थी।

Recommendations of Working Group on Manganese Ore

4908. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations made in the interim report of the Working Group on manganese ore set up by Government;

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement them; and

(c) when the working Group is likely to submit its final report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) these are contained in Chapter VII of the "Interim Report of the Working Group on Manganese Industry". The Report is available in the Library of Lok Sabha.

(b) The report has since been discussed in an Inter-Ministerial meeting and the various problems relating to the Manganese Industry have been brought to the notice of the other Ministries concerned for taking further necessary action A Standing Committee of senior officials of concerned ministries has also been constituted to coordinate the implementation.

(c) By the end of 1971

Setting up of Manganese Ore Development Corporation

4909 SHRI B. NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN .

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Manganese Ore Development Corporation; and if so, by which time the Corporation will come into being; and

(b) the aims and objectives of this Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect on Indigenous Production of Oilseeds by Importing Edible Oils

4910. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum and cost of edible oils proposed to be imported during the year 1971-72; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the adverse effect on indigenous production of oilseeds by such imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a)

	Quantity (Tonnes)	c. i f value (Rs./crores)
Soyabean Oil	92,000	22 83
Rapeseed	50,000	5 85

(b) The imports are intended to meet the short-fall in indigenous production *vis-a-vis* demand and can, therefore, have no adverse effect thereon. Indigenous production of edible oilseeds and oils is largely governed by the prevailing weather conditions, the production in the current year being the highest on record so far.

Assessment of Cost of Production of Agricultural Commodities

4911. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to assess the cost of production of agricultural commodities and input by the Central Government;

(b) the agencies carrying out the scheme, and

(c) whether there is any such agency in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) The Government of India have initiated a comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in different States and regions in the country in a phased manner The scheme envisages collection of detailed information on inputs used in the cultiva tion of principal crops from samples of holdings selected for the study in different States

(b) and (c) Sanctions for the implementation of the comprehensive scheme have been issued so far for fifteen States including Andhra Pradesh The following agencies have been entruted with he implementation of the scheme in these States

State	*Institution*
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Agri cultural University, Hyderabad
Assam	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat
Bihar	Rajendra Agricultural University Patna
Gujarat	Sardar Patel Univer sity, Vallabh Vidya nagar
Haryana	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar
Kerala	University of Kerala, Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidaya laya, Jabalpur
Maharashtra	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.
Mysore	University of Agricul tural Sciences, Banga lor
Orissa	Orissa University of Agriculture and Tech nology, Bhubaneswar.
Punjab	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
Rajasthan	University of Udai pur, Udaipur
Tamil Nadu	Agricultural College and Research Insti tute, Coimbatore
Uttar Pradesh	U P Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
West Bengal	University of Kalyani, Kalyani

The overall supervision and coodination of work under the scheme will be cerried out by a central Unit being set up under the Ministry

Ground Water Development Scheme during the Fourth Plan

4912 SHRI T BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme known as the Ground Water Development Scheme for implementation during the 4th Plan;

(b) how many projects have been started so far upto 31st March, 1971 in the States,

(c) the States in which the said projects have been started by Central Ground Water Board, and

(d) whether there is any such projects in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) to (d) The Central Ground Water Board (formerly Exptovratory Tubewells Organisation) is engaged in the exploration of the groundwater resources of the entire country right from 1954-55 This is a Central sector scheme with a total Fourth Plan provision of Rs 850 lakhs (net) Out of this Rs 261 57 lakhs have been spent during 1969-70 and 1970-71 Our Plan budget for the current year is Rs 370 lakhs (gross) The Central Ground Water Board is at present working through its five Divisions located at Ambala, Varanasi Ahmedabad, Madras and Ranchi It has also been authorised to take up three new projects from this year One project has been taken up with UNDP (SF) assistance for the quantitative assessment of the ground water resources of certain arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan and Gujarat In Rajasthan the project would cover an area of about 16 000 sq miles in the districts of Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur and Jhunjhunu and in Gujarat about 4,700 sq miles in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts The second project has been taken up with Canadian assistance and will cover an area of about 3,000 sq miles mostly around Hyderabad town in Andhra Pradesh and only a small yart of it in the districts of Bidar and Gulbarga of Mysore This will be the first time that an attempt will be made to assess the ground water resources of an hard rock area The third project will cover the alluvial tracts of Narmada river basin in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh This year C G W B would be conducting exploration in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, U P, and Tripura Work is also likely to be taken up in Himachal Pradesh We may take exploratory work in Kashmir Valley and Kishtwar area if it would be possible to transport the requisite type of rig Upto 1970-71, Central Ground Water Board has constructed 911 exploratory and 1432 deposit wells in all

Manufacture of RS-09 Tractors

4913 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of RS 09 tractors found defective which have been modified so far and

(b) the number of tractors which after modification are not giving good results and what Government propose to do with such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) According to the information available 1032 numbers of RS 09 tractors have already been modified

(b) The farmer-owners of RS 09 tractors and the various State Agro-Industries Corporations have desired return of modified RS-09 tractors because the performance of modified tractors was also not found satisfactory It has been decided to return those tractors and a Protocol to that effect was singed between the State Trading Corporation of India and the GDR Suppliers on 21st February 1971

आयातित तेल में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए उसमें रंग का मिलाया जाना

4914 श्री राम भगत पासवान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय व्यापारियों द्वारा

अमरीका से आयतित किया गया 'व्हाइट आयल' और डालडा घी, सरसो के तेल और गोले के तेल मे मिला कर बेचा जा रहा है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अपमिश्रित तेल का उपभोग किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप जनता को विभिन्न रोगो का शिकार होना पडता है जिसका डाक्टरो के पास कोई ईलाज नही है और लोगो की अमामयिक मृत्यु हो जाती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आयतित तेल मे कोई विशेष रग मिलाने का है जिससे भारतीय व्यापारी मिलावट न कर सकें , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसा कब किया जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नही होता ।

Directive to States to raise Minimum Wages

4917 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in some of the States, the minimum wages are too low and have no relation with the rising cost of living,

(b) if so, whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments to raise the same; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governmentr thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c) The minimum wages differ from State to State dspending upon the local conditions and other relevant factors The State Governments have powers and it is their statutory responsibility, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, to review and revise the wage rates at intervals not exceeding 5 years. No directive as such has been issued: but the State Governments have been advised from time to timo to take action to review and revise the minimum wages wherever necessary

Enquiry into allegations against Managing Director, Punjab State Agro-Industrtres Corporation

4918 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5021 on the 17th December, 1970 and state '

(a) whether the enquiry into the allegations against the Managing Directer, Punjab State Agro-Industrics Corporation has since been completed by the Chief Secretary of the Punjab State,

(b) if so, the main findings of this enquiry, and

(c) the appropriate action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) . Since the giving of the reply to Unstarred Question No 5021 dated 17th December, 1970 a number of further Complaints had been received against the Managing Director (who has since been transferred). All these complaints have also been forwarded to the Chief Secretary Government of Punjab and the Chairman, Punjab Agro-Industries Coporation for further necessary action. They have been requested to inform this Ministry of the action taken. Since the complaints are to be examined

very carefully and have to be processed according to the prescribed rules, the enenquiry is likely to take some time.

इस्पातविभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

4919. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय इस्पात विभाग में कुल कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने स्थायी और कितने अस्थायी हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) (क) कुल कर्मचारी 262 ।

(ख) राजपत्रित कर्मचारी 57 ।
अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी 205।

(ग) स्थायी कर्मचारी 182 ।
अस्थायी कर्मचारी 80 ।

श्रम और रोजगार विभाग में कर्मचारी

4920. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय श्रम और रोजगार विभाग में कुल कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे है ; और

(ख) उनमें से राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों / अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केरल, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान में हड़तालें तथा श्रम दिवसों की हानि

4921. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कि :

(क) केरल, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्था में 1 जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक, राज्यवार, कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों ने कुल कितनी हड़तालें की ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इसके परिणामस्वरूप, राज्यवार, उससे कितने श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Rice supplies For Bangla Desh Refugees

4922 SHRI B. S. MURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to the Bangla Desh evacuees and the States from which such supplies were received;

(b) whether any States have donated any rice ; if so, the quantity, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure required supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : (a) Up to 7th July, 1971, about 56 thousand tonnes and about 6 thousand tonnes of rice had been issued for consumption by evacuees in West Bengal and Meghalaya respectively.

Information regarding the quantity of rice issued for evacuees in Assam and Tripura has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt Issues of rice for the evacuees are made by the State Governments both out of stocks procured within the State and those received from the Central pool. The rice in the Central pool comes from various surplus States and from imports

(b) Government are not aware of any denations of rice for East Bengal evacuees by any State.

(c) The State Governments concerned are maintaining adequate stocks of rice to meet the requirements of evacuees from Bangla Desh. Assistance required by them to the extent necessary from the Central Government is also being given.

Unemployed I. T. I. 'Three Years' Diploma Holders

4923. Shri K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of unemployed I. T. I./3-years diploma holders as on the 30th June, 1971 on the registers of employment exchanges, State-wise;

(b) the intake of such technical institutions State-wise,

(c) the number of persons who obtained employment during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 through the employment exchanges,

(d) the number of them engaged under 'self-employment scheme' during the said period, and

(e) the steps being taken to find employment for them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c) . The available information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library*, *See* No. LT-666/71]

(d) Information is not avilabe.

(e) : Implementation of the Plan Schemes will generate large number of employment opportunity for educated bersons particularly the technically trained personnel. Stress is also being laid on diversification of trades in tde Industrial Training Institutes, as well as on the apprenticeship training programmes.

To enable technical and other qualified persons to engage in productive activity schemes of assistance for self-employment have also been undertaken In addition a scheme of intensive training exclusively for the promotion of self employment among I.T.I. Certificate holders and Apprentices has also been initiated.

Besides, a special provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed including engineers technicians.

शरणार्थियों को माना शिविर में ले जाना

4925. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडे** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बगाल देश के कितने शरणार्थियो को अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर मे ले जाया गया है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनके आवास और भोजन के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था कर ली है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर (क) 10 जुलाई, 1971 तक पश्चिम बगाल से 1,10,932 व्यक्ति मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर मे भेजे जा चुके हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ। शिविरो मे रहने के समय इन शरणार्थियो को आश्रम स्थान तथा भोजन प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

राजस्थान मे दोष-पूर्ण पाये गये आर० एस० -09 ट्रक्टरो के स्थान पर अन्य ट्रक्टर देना

4926. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1970-71 मे राजस्थान मे किसानो को सप्लाई किये गये जर्मन ट्रैक्टर आर० एस०-09 दोषपूर्ण पाये गये है,

(ख) क्या कुछ किसानो को उपरोक्त ट्रैक्टरो के स्थान पर बायलोरस और जीटर ट्रैक्टर दिये गये है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने ट्रैक्टरो को बदल गया है,

(घ) शेष ट्रैक्टरो के मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है,

(ड) क्या शेष ट्रैक्टर को भी बदला जायेगा, और

(च) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मत्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (श्री शेरसिह . (क) आर० एस०-09 ट्रक्टरो के विरुद्ध

(ख) और (ग) अब तक 1 बाईलारस, 1 डीटी, 14 बी, तथा 19, युरसस ट्रैक्टर, आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरो के स्वामियो को सप्लाई किये गये है।

(घ) 21 फरवरी, 1971 को राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी सप्लायरो द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित नयाचार के अनुसार, केवल वही आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टर वापिस लिये जायगे जो 21-2-1971 मे पहले ठीक किये गय थे और जिनके स्वामी उनके कार्य से सतुष्ट नही है। ऐसे ट्रैक्टरो की वापिसी के लिये किया जा रहा निरीक्षण 17 जुलाई 1971 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। वापिस लिये जाने वाले आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरो के स्थान पर जैटर-2011 ट्रैक्टर दिये जायेगे।

(ड) और (च). 21-2-71 से पहले ठीक किये गये आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टर सम्भवत राजस्थान राज्य कृषि-उद्योग निगम द्वारा लगभग एक महीने में बदल दिये जायेगे।

अन्य ट्रैक्टरों की वापिसी सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Relay Hunger Strike by Employees of Dandakaranya Project

4927. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATOIN be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-gazetted employees of Dandakaranya Project went on a Relay Hunger Strike during the month of June in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the main demands of the exployees ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A few members of the Dandakaranya Employees Association (Non-gazetted) were reported to have remained on "Relay Hunger Strike" from 6th June to 25th June, 1971.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the main demands and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See* No. LT-667/71]

Loan by U.K. for Purchase of wheat, Grains or flour during 1970-71

4928. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
(SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
(SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of AGRICLTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agrement has been siged between India and U. K. for granting a loan for the purchase of wheat, grain or flour during the harvest year 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the total grant given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). On 17-6-1971, the British Government gave a grant of U. S. $1.2 million under the Food Aid Convention of the I. G. A. 1967 for purchase of wheat, coarse grains (excluding rice) or flour. This is not a loan.

Utilisation of Services Educated Bangla Desh Refugees

4929. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers, teachers, Civil servants and other professional and highly qualified people who have sought shelter in India from Bangla Desh; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to utilise the services of these people, and, if so, how and in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The required information is not readily available as no profession-wise record has been maintained.

(b) As they are foreign nationals, there is no proposal to offer them regular Government appointments. However, wherever possible, the services of Doctors, para medical staff and others have been utilised on a voiuntary or daily remuneration basis.

Project Allowance to Employees of Dandakaranya Project

4930. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Project Allowance is not being paid to the non-gazetted employees

of Dandakaranya Project, Kondagoan, District Baster in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take firm steps to pay the same to the employees working at Dandakaranya Project ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Project Allowance is being paid to all the eligible employees (Gazetted as well as Non-gazetted) of the Dandakaranya Project, according to the scales prescribed by the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार को आवंटित किए गए ट्रैक्टर

4931. श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार को केवल 750 ट्रैक्टरों का वार्षिक कोटा आवंटित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम के पास 3,344 आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिहार में किसानों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम को 750 ट्रैक्टरों का कोई निश्चित कोटा नियत नहीं किया गया है । तथापि वास्तविक आयात के आधार पर निगम को आयातित ट्रैक्टर नियत किए जाते हैं । पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिहार को नियत किये गये ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	नियत किये गये ट्रैक्टों की संख्या
1967-68	4 00
1968-69	1,445
1969-70	2,100

वर्ष 1970-71 की आवश्यकताओं के लिये आयात कार्यक्रम विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग), जी, हां । राज्य को ट्रैक्टरों की मांग को यथा-संभव पूरा करने के लिए कृषि मन्त्रालय ने पहले ही 2100 आयातित ट्रैक्टर नियत किए हैं । शेष मांग को ट्रैक्टरों के देशी उत्पादन से पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

Demand for Tractors from Russia and Czechoslovakia in Bihar

4932. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries whose tractors are sold in India :

(b) whether the tractors manufactured in Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union are in great demand by the farmers in Bihar : and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Tractors imported from USSR, Czehoslovakia,

Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, West Germany and U.K have been sold/are sold through the various State Agro-Industries Corporations Further import of tractors from G D R has been stopped

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir The demand for Czech and Russian tractors is more because of their low prices and good performance. With a view to meeting the overall demand of tractors in the Bihar State, an allotment of 2,100 nos of imported tractors has already been agreed to Of these, 1189 tractors, 5344 Czech and Russian tractors and 645 tractors imported from other countries, have already been specifically allocated to the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation More tractors will be allocated to that Corporation on the basis of shipments.

पटना के "स्पार्क" साप्ताहिक के कर्मचारियो की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

4933 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**. क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अग्रेजी साप्ताहिक "स्पार्क' पटना से प्रकाशित हो रहा था और वर्ष 1969 मे उसका प्रकाशन बन्द हो गया था,

(ख) क्या उक्त साप्ताहिक मे काय करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियो के वेतन स भविष्य निधि अशदान की राशि काटी जाती थी ,

(ग) क्या कमचारिया द्वारा बार बार अनुरोध किये जाने पर भी उनकी देय भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि अदा नही की गई है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियो को देय भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि की अदायगी कराने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर के खाडिलकर) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेन्शन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और इससे केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीधा सबध नही है । भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियो ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, बिहार ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स स्पार्क प्रैस (प्रा०) लिमिटेड पटना, 1-12-69 से बन्द कर दिया गया था और 1-1-1970 से यह प्रैस मैसर्स भारतीय पब्लिशर (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, पटना को पट्टे पर दिया गया है जहाँ से साप्ताहिक "स्पार्क" की छपाई होती है तथा इसका प्रकाशन होता है ।

(ख) से (घ). मेसर्स स्पार्क प्रैस (प्रा०) लिमिटेड ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पैन्शन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धो का अनुपालन नही किया क्योकि उन्होने उसके सीमा-क्षेत्र के बारे मे विरोध किया । इसलिए आरम्भ मे उन्होने न तो साविधिक विवरणिया भेजी और न ही भविष्य निधि अशदान अदा किया । बाद मे, कारखाने ने भविष्य निधि देय राशि देना तथा विवरणिया भेजना चालू कर दिया । उन्होने कुछ योग्य व्यक्तियो को निधि की सदस्यता भी प्रदान नही की । कारखाने के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है । अब तक जो लाभ

प्राप्त हुए हैं, वे उनके खाते में उपलब्ध राशि के आधार पर भुगताए जा रहे हैं।

सिंघभूमि जिले में इस्पात और जस्त खानों का पट्टा

4934. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ फर्मों में सिंघभूमि जिले के नोवामुण्डी क्षेत्र में इस्पात और जस्त खानों को पट्टे पर देने के लिए सरकार को आवेदन दिए हैं; यदि हां तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक आवेदक पर आयकर स्वामित्व आदि की राशि बकाया है; यदि हां तो उक्त आवेदक का नाम क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये किसी फर्म के नाम का सुझाव दिया है; यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में निर्णय में विलम्ब किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने यह सूचना दी है कि सिंघभूमि जिले के नोआमुन्डी ग्राम में लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज अयस्क के लिए खनन पट्टे के अनुदान हेतु निम्नलिखित पार्टियों ने 3-5-1969 को आवेदन दिए थे :-

1. सर्वश्री साह ब्रदर्स
2. सरदार फौजा सिंह
3. श्री श्यामल कुमार खिरवाल

(ख) सर्वश्री साह ब्रदर्स के भागीदार, श्री डी०डी०साह ने सरकार के 13,378.39 रु० देने हैं। आवेदक, सर्वश्री साह ब्रदर्स, द्वारका दास राय गोपाल साह का भी भागीदार है जिसने सरकार को 4,247.19 रुपए की राशि अतिशेष के रूप में देनी हैं।

तृतीय आवेदक, श्री श्यामल कुमार खिरवाल सर्वश्री खेमकरन दास हरदत्त राय का भागीदार है जिसने सरकार को 1,174.57 रुपए की राशि अतिशेष के रूप में देनी है।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार ने सरदार फौजा सिंह को, जो कि उपरलिखित आवेदकों में से एक हैं पक्ष में खनन/पट्टे के अनुदान के लिए सिफारिश की। तत्पश्चात् राज्य सरकार के सरदार फौजा सिंह के आवेदन को निपटान में असफल होने पर, उसने खनिज रियायत नियम, 1960 के नियम 54 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष पुनरीक्षण आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। मैसर्स साह ब्रदर्स ने भी, जो आवेदकों में से एक है, नियम 54 के अधीन पुनरीक्षण आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया हैं और यह दोनों आवेदन विचाराधीन हैं।

Uniformity in Food Prices in Different States

4935. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) why in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lucknow and Ahmedabad the uniformity of essential food prices is not possible; and

(b) whether any plan has been taken in regard to uniformity of prices in big cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Market prices of various food articles differ from place to place owing to various factors, *viz.* (i) distance between the source of supply and the consuming centre and the transport costs involved, (ii) difference in variety, (iii) variations in the cost of marketing and processing and profits of intermediaries in different parts of the country and (iv) difference in local taxes, etc

(b) The Government are issuing essential foodgrains through public distribution system at uniform issue prices throughout the country including big cities

High Labour Wages in Bombay and Madras

4936. SHRI PRIYA RAN JAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the labour wages in Bombay and Madras are higher than in Calcutta or West Bengal as a whole, and

(b) if so, the reasons behind it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). A comparison may be feasible if any particular industry and the category of workers (*e.g.* unskilled, semi-skilled etc.) is specified.

Purchase of Tarpaulins for Evacuees from Bangla Desh

4937. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether tarpaulins have been purchased for evacuees from Bangla Desh by Government at the same price all over the country;

(b) the total expenditure on such purchases so far; and

(c) the value of tarpaulin bought in West Bangal ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN). (a) No, Sir. The price of tarpaulins purchased by the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals varied according to quality of material and the delivery offered by different firms.

(b) Rs. 89.33 lakhs approximately.

(c) The value of tarpaulins ordered on firms located in West Bengal is Rs. 54,97,619.

Retrenchment of Workers in Donimalai Iron Ore Project, Mysore

4938 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that since January, 1971, about 537 workmen have been retrenched at the Donimalai Iron Ore Project, Mysore;

(b) whether he is also aware that 14 important office bearers and functionaries of the Employees' Association have been either dismissed or suspended for their trade union activities;

(c) whether the workers have serious allegations against the repressive anti-labour policy of the Project management; and

(d) whether any steps will be taken to normalise employer-employee relations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) Yes.

(b) It is reported that five workers were dismissed for misconduct.

(c) and (d). Some allegations have been made, which are being looked into.

डाई-एमोनिया फास्फेट में आत्म-निर्भरता और इसका भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति पर प्रभाव

4939 श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाई-एमोनिया फास्फेट उर्वरक के उपयोग से भूमि की उवरा शक्ति स्थायी तौर पर बढ जाती है,

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त उर्वरक विदेश से आयात किया जाता था और अब इसका आयात बन्द कर दिया गया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता की पूर्तिहेतु देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित किया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) डाई-एमोनियम (18-46-0) मे नाइट्रोजन और फोस्फेट दोनों ही विद्यमान है। नाइट्रोजन के विषय मे, शेष प्रविष्ट बहुत ही थोडा है क्योकि नाइट्रोजन का अधिकाश गुण या तो फसल द्वारा ले लिया जाता है या घोल कर बहाने या शोरा निकाल कर समाप्त कर दिया जाता है। जहां तक फास्फोरस युक्त उर्वरक का सबध है इसके उर्वरीकरण के तुरन्त पश्चात लगभग 10 से 30% तक की वसूली हो जाती है और उस फसल से जो मूल्य वसूल नही हो पाता वह भावी फसल के लिए हितकर सिद्ध होता है। शेष फास्फोरस आंशिक रूप से पौधो मे कितने ही वर्षों तक उपलब्ध रहता है और पौधे उसे लेते रहते है यदि जल और नमी का फासफोरस से सम्पर्क उचित मात्रा मे हो।

(ख) रबी 1971-72 के दौरान प्रयोग के लिए 1,59,500 मीटरी टन डाई-एमोनियम फोसफेट को सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और कनाडा से आयात करने के ठेके दिए गए है। डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट की 2,00,000 मीटरी टन की एक और मात्रा खरीफ 1972 मे प्रयोग के लिए आयात की जा रही है।

(ग) देश मे आजकल गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक लिमिटिड, डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट का उत्पादन कर रहा है। देश को एन-पी उर्वरको मे आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए, विभिन्न किस्म के एन-पी और एन-पी-के उर्वरकों के उत्पादन हेतु, उर्वरक कारखाने लगाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है।

World Bank aid for Agricultural Development in Andhra Pradesh

4940. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the schemes proposed for agricultural development in Andhra Pradesh with World Bank assistance,

(b) whether two Districts, *viz.*, Chittoor and Adilabad stand excluded from such scheme, and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to include these two Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total outlay to be provided as loan to farmers etc. under the project, as well as the assistance that would be made available by the World Bank, are given below:--

(Million Rupees)

Details of programmes (loans for)	Total outlay	IDA's assistance
1. Minor Irrigation	200.00	105.00
2. Land Levelling	73.50	39.30
3. Tractors & Spares	43.90	35.925
4. Tractor Implements	17.50	0.675
5. Consultant Services for Ground Water Directorate	2.50	1.80
6. Consultant services for land Bank	0.60	0.30
TOTAL	338.00	183.000
		or $ 24.4 million

(b) The project area, as given in the project Report prepared by the State Government, does not include the districts of Chittoor and Adilabad.

(c) As the project has already been approved by the World Bank, the question of inclusion of these two districts at this stage does not arise.

Closure of Alagappa Textile Mills, Trichur

4941. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of Alagappa Textile Mills, Trichur, Kerala;

(b) if so, the total number of workers rendered jobless ;

(c) whether the management of the mills have not deposited lakhs of rupees of workers' Provident Fund contribution with the Government ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the mill ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) and (b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kerala has intimated that M s Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Limited, Trichur remained under closure from 2nd October, 1970 to 11th October, 1970 Its employment strength stood at 1497 in March, 1971

(c) Yes, the provident fund dues stood at Rs 12 59 lakhs on account of the Employers' and Workers shares of contributions as on the 30th April, 1971

(d) The employer has been prosecuted for committing defaults Revenue recovery proceedings have also been initiated against the establishment The Government of Kerala allowed the factory the facility to clear arrears in monthly instalments of Rs 25 000 subject to certain conditions but the establishment failed to make payment The Government of Kerala has been requested to rescind their order allowing the instalment facility to the factory for enabling the Organisation to initiate legal action

Closure of Parvathi Textile Mills, Quilon and non-payment of E.P F and F S I dues

4942 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Parvathi Textile Mills, Quilon have been closed down recently

(b) whether this Mill had not deposited more than Rs 12 lakhs of Employees Provident Fund contribution and Employees State Insurance contribution with the Government, and

(c) if so, the action taken against the management of the Mills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 respectively and not the direct concern of the Central Government The Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation authorities have reported as under

(a) Except the staff members all the workers of Parvathi Textile Mills Limited Quilon have been laid off with effect from 28-4 1971

(b) and (c)

Employees Provident Fund

Till April 1971 the factory was in default of Provident Fund dues amounting to about Rs 3.28 lakhs It obtained from the Government of Kerala an order to remit the arrears upto April 1969 in monthly instalments of Rs 8,000 plus current contributions No action could be taken against the employer to realise the arrears in view of the instalment facility granted by the State Government The position is to be reviewed after the re-opening of the factory

Employees State Insurance Corporation

The employer is in default towards payment of contributions due under the Employees' State Insurance Act to the extent of Rs 1.30 lakhs Legal action for recovery of arrear contributions due up to September, 1970 has already been taken Action for further period is in hand

Expenditure on Forest Development Projects

4943. SHRI GANGA REDDY

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided a scheme of Rs 95 04 crore to be spent in five years for forest development projects

(b) if so, the allocation for different States and the basis of this allocation and

(c) the forest area in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir, A provision of Rs. 95 04 crores has been made for the States and Union Territories and Central and centrally sponsored forest development schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Out of this amount a provision of Rs 90 crores has been made by the States and Union Territories The important schemes included by them are Economic Plantations for Industrial & Commercial Uses Plantations of Quick Growing Species, Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests, Farm Forestry-*cum* Fuelwood Plantations, Development of Minor Forest Products, Development of Forest Communications Timber Operations and Wild Life Preservation An amount of Rs 5.04 crores has been allocated for the following central & centrally sponsored forestry schemes

(Rs in crores)

Central Schemes—	
1. Forest Research Institute Schemes	1 75
2 Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources	1.52
3 Logging Training Centres	0.13
4. Delhi Zoological Park	0.25
	3 65
Centrally Sponsored—	
Forest Resources Survey	1.39
	5 04

(b) Statement I showing the allocation made by the various States & Union Territories for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State forestry schemes, *i e.* within the amount of Rs 90 crores is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library*. See No LT-668 71]

Total forest area of the State, potentiality of its development, availability of resources, priorities of various sectors etc are the considerations which govern the allocation by the different States

(c) Statement II showing the forest area in each State and Union Territories is also laid on the Table of the Sabha *Placed in Library See* No. LT-668 71]

Subsidy to Farmers for Purchase of Thrashers

4944 SHRI RAIDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether untimely rains in April and May this year spoiled grains before thrashing in the field, and

(b) if so, whether Government are arranging for subsidy to farmers for purchasing thrashing machines to cut the period of thrashing from a month to a few days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) . (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is being collected from the State Governments and the Agro-Industries Corporations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Facility of Employment Exchanges for Rural Educated

4945. SHRI *RAJDEO SINGH* : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether all the Employment Exchanges are located in the urban centres of the country which mostly do not cater to the needs of the rural educated, and

(b) if so, whether Government are extending the enrolment facility to all the Development Block centres ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b). There are 481 Employment Exchanges situated in the urban areas in the country. At all these Exchanges applicants from rural areas can register themselves either personally or by post. Besides, 188 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux are exclusively catering to the needs of rural areas.

Decasualisation of Watchmen in Calcutta Docks

4946. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation or memorandum from the Dock Sramik Association, Culcutta, demanding decasualisation of watchmen of Culcutta Docks;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) No

(c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the various interests concerned

अधिक क्षेत्र पर खाद्यान्नों की खेती किए जाने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में दालों तथा तिलहनों की कमी

4947. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खाद्यान्नो की खेती का क्षेत्र बढाया जाने के फलस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश मे दालो तथा तिलहनों की खेती वाले क्षेत्र मे कमी हो गयी है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस सीमा तक;

(ग) क्या विस्तार एजेन्सियों द्वारा किसानों को बारी बारी से खाद्यानो तथा मूंगफली या दालो जैसी छोटी फसलो को बोने के निर्देश दिए जाने के बाद भी खाद्यान्नो को खेती करने की प्रवृत्ति निरन्तर बढती ही जा रही है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) दालो तथा तिलहनों की कमी होने की सम्भावना को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि दालों तथा तिलहनों के क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक वर्ष उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहता है, किन्तु कोई विशिष्ट प्रवृत्ति लक्षित नहीं देती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ङ) सरकार स्थिति से पूर्णतः परिचित है। उठाये गये कदम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) तिलहनों तथा दालों की खेती के लिए पैकेज प्रणाली अपनाना;

(2) संभाव्य क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों की खेती के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनायें प्रारम्भ करना;

(3) सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी की खेती के विकास द्वारा खाद्य तेलों के गैर परम्परागत श्रोतों का पता लगाना ;

(4) बिनौले तथा चावल की भूसी के तेल की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने में अतिरिक्त गौण तिलहनों की विधिवत खेती;

(5) बहुद्येशीय फसलों के अन्तर्गत दालों की अल्पावधि फसलों को अपनाकर उन के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना और दीर्घ-कालीन फसलों में बीच की फसल की खेती; और

(6) तिलहनों तथा दालों आदि की अल्पावधि अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्में विकसित करने के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य को तीव्र करना।

कृषि कार्यों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय ऋण

4948. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 से 1970-71 में वर्षवार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि कार्यों के लिए कितना ऋण माँगा;

(ख) उक्त समय के दौरान वर्षवार सहकारी संस्थाओं की मार्फत कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 से 1970-71 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों और प्राथमिक कृषि समितियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी देय राशि अभी तक वसूल की जानी थी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख)

वर्ष	प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों द्वारा वितरित किये गये ऋण (लाख रुपयों में)

1968-69		4036
1969-70 अनन्तिम		4561
1970-71	सहकारी वर्ष केवल 30-6-1971 को समाप्त हुआ है और आंकड़े लगभग 6 महीने के पश्चात उपलब्ध होंगे ।	
(ग) वर्ष	30 जून को बकाया ऋण (लाख रुपयों में) केन्द्रीय बैंक स्तर पर	प्राथमिक समितियों के स्तर पर
1968-69	6115	6290
1969-70 अनन्तिम	6946	7032
1970-71	सहकारी वर्ष केवल 31-6-1971 को समाप्त हुआ है और आंकड़े लगभग 6 महीने के पश्चात उपलब्ध होंगे ।	

Stray Cattle and estimated loss to Crops done by them during Fourth Plan

4949. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all over the country, large numbers of useless cows and oxen wander about causing destruction to edible crops ;

(b) the number of stray cattle being housed yearly in Goshalas ; and

(c) the estimated yearly destruction of crops by stray cattle during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stray cattle rounded up are not being housed in Gaushalas. Under a Central Government scheme productive cattle are allotted to bonafide breeders in the States where cattle are generally poor while the unproductive ones are sent to Gosadans. A total of 23,962 productive cattle were distributed up to March, 1970 including 102 allotted to Goshalas for breeding purposes. In addition 81,848 unproductive cattle were sent to Gosadans.

(c) No precise information about the extent of damage caused by stray cattle to crops is available.

Death of a Worker of Durgapur Steel Plant

4950. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the body of Shri Sahdev Das, a worker of Durgapur Steel Plant, has been discovered in a decomposed condition from a tank at Dhanbad village, near Durgapur Steel town on the 17th June, 1971;

(b) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the death of Shri Das; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The local police have registered a case and it is still under investigation.

श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना

4951. **श्री घनश्याह प्रधान** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत 30 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं जहा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थानो के श्रमिक शिक्षको को इस दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिससे कि वे उद्योगो का विकास करने और उनमे उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध मे श्रमिकों को शिक्षा दे सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना के सम्बन्ध मे कोई अधिनियम अथवा नियम बनाये गये है, और

(ग) योजना के उद्देश्य क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए देश से विभिन्न स्थानों पर 30 प्रादेशिक केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं। पाठ्य विवरण में उत्पादन, आर्थिक विकास, मजदूर संघवाद से सम्बन्धित विषय तथा श्रमिकों के हित के अन्य विषय शामिल हैं।

(ख) यह योजना स्वैच्छिक आधार पर कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। कोई विधान नही बनाया गया है। तथापि बोर्ड के, एक पजीकृत "सोसायटी" के रूप मे, अपने नियम और विनियम है।

(ग) योजना के उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है .—

(i) अधिक अच्छे प्रशिक्षित पदाधिकारियों और अधिक प्रबुद्ध सदस्यों के माध्यम से सुदृढ तथा अधिक प्रभावशाली मजदूर संघों का विकास करना।

(ii) सामान्य श्रमिको मे नेतृत्व का विकास करना और मजदूर सघ सगठन तथा प्रशासन मे लोकतत्वात्मक प्रक्रिया और परम्परा के विकास को बढावा देना।

(iii) लोकतन्त्रात्मक समाज मे उचित स्थान प्राप्त करने और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक कार्यों एव दायित्वो के कारगर ढग से पूर्ति करने के लिए सगठित श्रमिको को तैयार करना।

(iv) श्रमिकों को उनके यूनियन के सदस्यो और पदाधिकारियो तथा नागरिको के रूप मे उनके आर्थिक वातावरण और अधिकारो एव दायित्वो की समस्याओ का अधिकाधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त कराना।

सिमेंट मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

4952. **श्री घनश्याह प्रधान** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिमेंट मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) और (ख) दूसरे सीमेंट मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों की मार्फत कार्यान्वित कराई जा रही हैं। उनसे प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार, 41 इकाइयों में से 33 ने सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शेष इकाइयों से भी यह अनुनय करने के प्रयास जारी थे कि वे सिफारिशों को लागू कर दें।

Strike in Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur

4953 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the one-day token strike of the CITU-led United Contractors Workers' Union of Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). The Indian Iron and Steel Company have reported that a strike was called by the CITU affiliated United Contractors Workers' Union of IISCO on 3-6-71 over their demand for absorption of contractors' labour on the Company's roll and payment of the same minimum wage of Rs 240/- per month to contractors' labour as had been recommended for the Company's employees by the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee.

According to the plant management, there was almost normal work in all the departments of the plant

A mixed crowd of Company's employees and workers of some contractors, numbering about one hundred in all is reported to have staged a demonstration for about an hour in front of the General Manager's Office

(c) It was for the Plant management to take such action was considered necessary

Development of Milk Industry

4955 SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the research and development Programme of the Government for development of milk industry and official bodies connected therewith and the out line of programmes and progress attained and

(b) the methods evolved for collection and utilisation of surplus milk and facilities offered therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) In the field of dairy research, substantial work has been carried out in the erstwhile Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, which was established in the year 1925 In consonance with the development programmes taken up in the successive Five Year Plans, research acti-

vities had to be enlarged and intensified. A new Institute —National Dairy Research Institute— was established in Karnal in the year 1955 and the Institute at Bangalore continued as its Southern Regional Station. In addition to the sub-centre in Bangalore, two more regional stations were established, one in Bombay and the other near Calcutta. The new Institute with its regional sub-stations have been carrying out problem-oriented research in the fields of milk production inclusive of improvement of breeds through introduction of exotic blood, processing of milk and milk products conforming to bacteriological and chemical quality standards, newer indigenous product development like Khoya, Channa, Sreekhand, Dahi, etc., standardisation of process control together with evolution of newer types of dairy equipment suited to the country. In addition to the above, the Institute is also carrying results of research through extension activities to the field.

Dairy Development Programme, on the other hand, is co-ordinated by the Department of Agriculture in association with the State Governments, corporate bodies and also private sector through perspective planning in the National Plan. A number of cattle and dairy development programmes for increasing production of milk in the country have been launched under the Five Year Plans. The major schemes are:—

1. Intensive Cattle Development Projects.
2. Key Village Scheme.
3. Cross-breeding Schemes for the introduction of exotic inheritance for milk production in local cattle.
4. Artificial insemination centres.
5. Feeds and fodder development schemes.
6. Goshala development Schemes.
7. Establishment of large cattle breeding farms and progeny testing of bulls.
8. Herd registration schemes in breeding tracts.
9. Milk distribution schemes for cities with population of 50,000 and above.
10. Rural Dairy Centers for covering cities with lesser population.

At present, there are about 106 dairy projects functioning all over the country, which have been planned and established through Central assistance. In addition, Government are implementing a massive programme for milk marketing and dairy development estimated to cost Rs. 95.40 crores for increasing milk processing facilities of public sector dairies in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras from 1.00 million litres a day at present to 2.75 million litres a day at the end of 5 years' project period and also for increasing procurement of milk from the milk shed areas of these cities located in 10 States.

The major city milk schemes prepare and distribute toned and double-toned milk at low cost especially for the vulnerable sections of the population. This milk is made through imported skim milk powder and necessarily has to be limited due to difficult foreign exchange position. In addition to this, a Scheme wholly financed by the Government of India has been introduce this year for providing nutritious food to children in the age group of 0 to 3 years. A portion of food being supplied to children will be in the form of milk in areas where dairy facilities are available.

(b) For the purpose of collection and utilisation of saleable surplus milk produced

in the rural areas, various methods have been adopted depending on the quantum of production in villages The normal methods are (i) setting up of milk collection- *cum* assembling centres, (ii) milk chilling stations and (iii) haulleage of child milk by road tankers to dairies The existing policy is for the dairies to accept all the available supplies of milk After disposal of milk for fluid consumption, the dairies are faced with surplus milk which may also be in the form of returned milk from the consumers Many dairies are equipped for the utilisation of surplus milk into products such as butter, ghee, casein, etc With a view to develop techniques for utilisation of seasonal surplus, the I C A R has recently taken up an All-India Co-ordinated Research Project for this purpose at an estimated cost of Rs 35 24 lakhs to be operated at nine dairies in Bangalore Dairy, Milk Product Factory, Vijayawada, Dudhsagar Dairy, Mehsana, Government Milk project, Cuttack, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, Haringnata Dairy, Haringhata, Worli Dairy, Bombay, Government Milk Plant, Amritsar, and Government Milk Project, Patna The results of the Project would be available at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Population of Milch Cattle and steps to improve its Breed

4957. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total milch cattle, productive and unproductive, in the country

(b) the average All-India and state-wise yield of milk with comparative figures in advanced countries and average *per caputa* consumption of milk, and

(c) the steps taken to encourage dairy industry for self-generating growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) . (a) According to the 10th Livestock Census (1966) there were 46 78 million cows over three years of age fit for breeding and milk production. The corresponding figures for she buffaloes was 23 36 million. It was estimated by the Cattle Preservation and development Committee set up by the Department of Agriculture in 1947 that 7% of the total cattle population was unproductive while 3% were useless

(b) Three statements are placed on the table of the Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library* See No LT-669/71]

(c) Adequate funds have been provided in the National Five Year Plans for the development of the Dairy Industry, Dairies for the supply of fluid milk and for the manufacture of milk products have been set up These have provided marketing incentive for the milk produced by the primary producers Simultaneously, steps have been taken for increasing milk production. Following are some of the major schemes —

1 Intensive Cattle Development projects

2. Key Village Scheme.

3. Cross-breeding Schemes for the introduction of exotic inheritance for milk production in local cattle.

4. Artificial insemination centres,

5. Feeds and fodder development Schemes.

6 Goshala development Schemes.

7 Establishment of large cattle breeding farms and progeny testing of bulls.

8. Herd registration schemes in breeding tracts

9. Milk distribution schemes for cities with population of 50,000 and above.

10 Rural Dairy Centres for covering cities with lesser population

Differences over distribution of Relief Materials for Refugees

4958. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the ex-Refugee and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal that some differences have cropped up between the representatives of the Union and West Bengal Governments over the allocation and distribution of foreign relief materials delivered at Calcutta airport.

(b) if so, the steps taken to iron out the differences; and

(c) the manner in which the foreign relief materials is being allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such statement having been made by the Ex-Refugee and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal. There have, however, been no differences between the representatives of the Union and West Bengal Governments over the allocation and distribution of foreign relief materials.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foreign relief material is allocated on the basis of the urgency and requirements of the various States and in consultation with them.

Purchases made from Bihar by Food Corporation of India

4959. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India make purchases from Bihar State also;

(b) if so, the places where they have procured and the kind of the commodities so procured in the current years: and

(c) the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The required information is given below :—

KHARIF 1970-71

Paddy	2553 tonnes
Rice	25273 ,,

RABI 1971-72

Wheat	5324 tonnes
Masoor dal	387 ,,

Statement

Rice	*Paddy*	*Wheat*
Ranchi	Dhanbad	Shahbad
Singhbhum	Gaya	Dharbhanga
Dhanbad	Shahbad	Champaran
Patna	Santhal Payeanas	
Gaya	Bhagalpur	
Hazaribagh	Dharbhanga	
Palamau	Champaran	
Shahbad	Purnea	
Santhal Parganas	Saharsa	
Bhagalpur		
Monghyr		
Muzaffarpur		
Dharbhanga		
Champaran		
Saran		
Purnea		
Saharsa		

Distribution of Urea Fertilizer to states

4960. SHRI N. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether nitrogen-rich urea fertilizer manufactured in the Indian Farms Fertilizers Cooperative Corporation of Gujarat will be distributed only in 10 states of Northen India, and

(b) if so, what about other States of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) and (b). The Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. is a registered co operative society set up for manufacture of fertilizers including 400,000 tonnes of Urea and 400,000 tonnes of NPK fertilisers. The apex marketing of the 10 States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Utter Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra are expected to undertake the marketing of fertilizers produced by IFFCO The marketing agreements entered into by IFFCO with the apex federations contemplate allotment of fertilisers to the federations in proportion to the contribution of each State to the share capital of IFFCO is free to make other arrangements if the allocations are not required or lifted by the apex federations.

2. The 10 States broadly fall within the natural marketing area of IFFCO, however, there is no bar to the apex federations of other States becoming members, if feasible and necessary.

3 The IFFCO is not the sole manufacturer ,or supplier of nitrogen-rich urea. Such fertilizers are available to the State from other manufacturers and from the Central Fertilizer pool also.

Procurement of Paddy and Rice from Coochbehar and supply of food garains to each District of west Bengal

4961. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Cor poration of India could not procure

the required quantity of paddy or rice from the local market in the District of Coochbehar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the extent of paddy and rice procured for the current year and the probable short-fall of foodgrains for the District of Coochbehar;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India has decided to subply extra foodgrains to the District of Coochbehar and other Districts of West Bengal to meet probable short-fall and the details of such quantities, district-wise ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Against a procurement target of 15,000 tonnes for Coochbehar district during the current *kharif* year, the actual procurement up to date has been 5.8 thousand tonnes in terms of rice. The requirement of rice for public distribution in Coochbehar during the current year has been estimated at 13,000 tonnes excluding the requirements of evacuees from East Bengal ,

(c) and (d) . Arrangements have been made to move adequate stocks of wheat to the Food Corporation of India depots in West Bengal for meeting the full requirements of West Bengal Government. Releases of both rice and wheat from the Food Corporation of India depots in West Bengal to the various districts in the State are made on the basis of allocations given by the State Government. The Government of West Bengal are maintaining adequate stocks of foodgrains in Coochbehar and other districts both from local procurement and supplies received from the Central pool. No difficulty is anticipated in meeting the requirements of any district.

Privileges and Facilities given to Co-operative rice Mills by Food Corporation of India

4962. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any special direction to the Food Corporation of India to consider specially the cases of Rice Mill Co-operatives in regard to the supply of rice after milling;

(b) whether certain special privileges and facilities are given by the Food Corporation of India to Co-operative Rice Mills of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the points of difference between Rice Mill and Co-operative Rice Mill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government have directed the Food Corporation of India to utilise, in its various operations, the services of cooperatives including cooperative rice mills, wherever available, and to extend financial assistance to them on mutually acceptable terms,

(b) No. Sir. However, the Food Corporation of India is giving preference to cooperative rice mills for appointment asits agents, for procurement of paddy and milling of paddy procured,

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of Mana Camp Employees Association

4963. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Mana Group of Refugees Rehabilitation Camps have applied to the Ministry to recognise their Association as a branch of the Rehabilitation Employees' Association which is duly recognised,

(b) whether the matter is pending for a long time, and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The matter has been under active consideration of Government and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly

Registration of Contractors in Ministry of Supply

4964 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleasd to state.

(a) the number of contractors registered in his Ministry to deal in supply of various commodities to Government, and

(b) the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D R. CHAVAN) (a) The total number of firms registered with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals as on 30-6-71 was 4202.

(b) A publication in two volumes containing the particulars of the registered suppliers, corrected upto 1-1 1963, was sent to the Parliament Library in April 1970. An upto-date list of firms is under print and will be supplied to the Parliament Library in due course

Deterioration of Consumers Cooperative Societies in Manipur

4965 SHRI N TOMBI SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Consumers Cooperative Societies in Manipur have shown signs of deterioration in their business,

(b) if so, the causes of such deterioration and the action taken to remove them

(c) if not, the number of Consumers' Cooperative Societies functioning satisfactorily and how many have been declared unsatisfactory, and

(d) the form of routine supervision and guidance given by the Cooperative Department to these Consumers Cooperative Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). Out of 61 Consumer Cooperative Societies, 31 stores, including one wholesale store, are working satisfactorily The remaining 30 primary stores are dormant

The causes for this have been lack of adequate working capital and consequent low sales turnover, competition of the private trade and lack of proper management Action taken to remove these deficiencies include provision of additional financial assistance to potentially viable societies for working capital, diversification of the range of business, and general improvement in their working through better management techniques

(d) The field staff of Manipur Administration visit the societies frequently and provide necessary advice and guidance.

Self-Sufficiency of Foodgrains, Dals, Potatoes and Vegetables in Manipur

4966. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several varieties of dal, potato, onion and other items of food-grains are imported in large quantities for consumption in Manipur;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make Manipur self-sufficient in these items: and

(c) the vegetables produced in Manipur and sold outside and the estimated amount of annual income from such sales during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) . Information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and would be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Central Assistance for Increased Production of Fruits

4967. SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI G. P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The production of different kinds of fruits in the country each year during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to augment the production of different varieties of fruits in the country and assistance given by the Centre of various State Governments in this regard;

(c) the main features of the schemes implemented by various State Governments in this regard State-wise; and

(d) the nature of steps proposed to be takenby the Central Government keeping in view the under-nutrition of a large number of population in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Production estimates are available only for banana and papaya for the last three years and are given below :

Year	Production (0'00 tonnes) Banana	Papaya
1967-68	3203.3	213.4
1968-69	3125.4	205.7
1969-70	3105.3	Yet not available.

(b) and (c) . The state Governments have taken up schemes for raising new orchards, establishment of progency-orchards-cum-nurseries, training of gardeners and rejuvenation of existing orchards through intensive cultivation. The Central Government provides technical guidance at present. There is no Central scheme for fruits production. The financial assistance to the state Government come under the block grants for the plan. Besides, the State Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have sponsored schemes in the State sector on various fruit crops for financing from Agriculture Refinance Corporation. The Ministry has recommended to the State Governments to provide long-term loans for raising new orchards @Rs. 1,500 per acre for apples; Rs. 1.000 per acre for other hilly fruits; Rs. 3,000 per acare for grapes: Rs. 500 per acre for other fruits and

Rs. 1,000 per acre for banana and pineapple.

(d) Among the steps proposed to be taken up by the Central Government, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for organising production and exports of fruits (banana, mango and pineapple), formulated in consultation with the concerned States, is under consideration.

कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये गोबर खाद के उपयोग पर बल

4968. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मिचीगन स्टेट यूनीवर्सिटी में एशिया सेन्टर के एक कृषि विशेषज्ञ ने यह कहा है कि एशियाई देशों को पश्चिमी उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी औषधियों पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये तथा वे गोबर खाद पर आधारित वर्तमान कृषि प्रणाली में सुधार करके कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकते है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त-प्रणाली से लाभ उठाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . मिचीगन स्टेट विश्वविद्यालय में ऐशियन सेन्टर के एक कृषि विशेषज्ञ द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों की सूचना सरकार को नहीं है । परन्तु यह कहा जा सकता है कि भारत में फसलों के सफल उत्पादन के लिये कार्बनिक खाद तथा रासायनिक उर्वरक दोनों के उपयोग की सिफारिश की गई हैं । यद्यपि, मृदा के भौतिक तथा जैविक परिस्थितियों के सुधार पर कार्बनिक खाद का लाभदायक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन ये कम स्तर के होते हैं, क्योंकि इन में पौध पोषकता सहज रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं । उपलब्ध कार्बनिक खाद की मात्रा भी सीमित होती हैं ।

सघन कृषि के लिये सहज रूप में उपलब्ध होने वाले पौध-खाद्य की बड़ी मांग को पुरा करने की दृष्टि से, जबकि प्रति इकाई समय में प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र पर अधिकतम उत्पादन पर से अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, सान्द्रित तथा सहज रूप से उपलब्ध फार्म में पौध पोषक वाले उर्वरकों का प्रयोग आवश्यक है । भरपूर फसलों के उगाने के फलस्वरूप, जिस भूमि में पौध पोषक काफी मात्रा में समाप्त हो गये है, उसकी उत्पादकता को बनाये रखने में भी उर्वरकों का प्रयोग सहायता करता है । अनुमान लगाया गया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, 290 लाख मीटरी टन के अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में से लगभग 220 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन का क्षेय अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के बीजों के साथ उर्वरकों के बढ़ते हुये प्रयोग को है । इस प्रकार यह देखा जायेगा कि आधुनिक कृषि में उर्वरकों का प्रयोग अपरिहार्य है, जबकि बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की खाद्य तथा वस्त्र की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये फसल का अधिक उत्पादन करना है ।

भूमिहीन आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों को भूमि का आवंटन

4969. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान:** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर में कितने प्रतिशत भूमि-

हीन आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार वितरित भूमि का कब्जा उनके नाम कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस कार्य की गति तेज करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री झेर सिंह): (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Development of Japanese Steel making Technology in India

4970 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that with the entire quantity of iron ore manganese imported, Japan has built up a huge iron and steel industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the possbility of using Japanese steel making technology to set up iron and steel industries in regions where such industries are very essential as in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHN AWAZ KHAN): (a) Government is aware that Japan has been able to build up a huge iron and steel industry based mainly on imported raw materials like iron ore, coal, manganese ore etc.

(b) Government is also aware of the technological and efficiency levels reached in Japan. It is more essential for India to follow Japan in technology rather than in basing the steel industry in our country on imported raw materials, since India itself is one of the important exporters of iron ore, manganese ore etc. To the extent the availability of such raw materials within the country are an advantage, this advantage should not be lost. Government is, however, assisting Kerala to set up a scrap based electric furnace steel-making plant with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes.

Uses of China Clay in Modern Industries

4971. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the important uses of china clay, raw and refined, in modern industries in India;

(b) the tonnage of white china clay mined in 1970-71;

(c) whether Government have investigated the export potential of this material; and

(d) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table, a statement showing State-wise figures for (i) quantity of white china clay mined in the above year; (ii) the labour employed in such mining; and (iii) the value of the annual turnover ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a). China clay is chiefly utilised in the manufacture of porcelain Wares, refractories, as filler in paper, textile and rubber industries. It is also used in substantial quantities as a mixture in fertilizer industry, in the manufacture of insecticide, paints, pharmaceuticals, glass, cosmetics, abrasive industries etc.

(b) The production of saleable crude china clay during 1970 and for the period January to March in 1971 was 2,10,795 and 71,166 tonnes respectively. The

production of processed china clay during the same periods was 96,849 tonnes and 29,310 tonnes respectively

(c) China clay is being exported in a small quantity Export figures are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No LT 670/71*] The reason for low export of china clay is that the refining practices followed by most mine owners is not of a high standard to make china clay grit free

(d) The State wise production and value of saleable crude china clay and processed china clay during 1969 to 1971 (January to March) is given in the State ment laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No LT 670/71*]

The labour employed during 1969 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No LT-670/71*]

Deposits of Lime Stones in the North Kerala

4972 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the modern industrial uses of crystalline lime stone

(b) whether the Geological Survey of India recently investigated any deposit of this mineral in North Kerala and

(c) if so, the estimated quantity of such deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Crystalline limestone is being used as flux in metallurgy, in carbide making and can generally be used in all those industries where the raw feed has to be in the finely ground form (*e g* in portland cement) or has first to be calcined to quicklime. It can also be used as ornamental stone, as aggregate in construction material, and in road metalling and rail road balast etc

(b) and (c) As a result of the investigations carried out recently by the Geological Survey of India, tentative reserves of about 4 lakh tonnes of crystalline limestone at Pandarettu and 59,000 tonnes at Wannamadai in Palghat district of Kerala have been estimated

Effect of Investment Scheme for Poultry, Piggery and Livestock

4973 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) The important effects so far noticed as a result of investment in schemes for poultry, piggery and livestock development,

(b) the total amount invested on such schemes since the commencement of the First Five Years Plan , and

(c) the addition, if any, in value of protective foods in the average Indian per capita intake of daily food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) As a result of investment in schemes for poultry and livestock development, among other factors the levels of production of milk and of eggs have reached 21 2 million tonnes and 5 300 million numbers in 1968-69 respectively No systematic survey has yet been carried out for ascertaining the important effects as a result of investment in schemes for livestock and poultry development However, the introduction of various cattle development programmes which include improved methods of breeding production

of feed and fodder and disease control are showing promising results. Poultry development programmes are providing whole-time and part-time employment opportunities to large section of population particularly the poorer section of the community. Under the piggery development programmes, seven bacon factories have been set up. These bacon factories are providing remunerative market for the pigs produced by the farmers in addition to production of wholesome and quality pork and pork products.

(b) The total investment made so far on livestock development including poultry and piggery in the public sector since the First Five Year Plan is given below :

(*Rs. in crores*)

Fist Five Year Plan	8 22
Second ,, ,,	21.42
Third ,, ,,	43.40
Annual Plans 1966-69	34.00
Fourth Five Year Plan :	
1969-70	8.64
1970-71	13.46
Total	129.14

(c) In the absence of estimates of production of some of the protective foods like meat, fruits and vegetables, the information on the addition in value of protective foods in the average per capita intake of daily food is not available. The average per capita availability of milk per day in 1968-69 was, however, of the order of 105 grams.

Income from Bauxite Ore in Tamil Nadu State

4974. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total income being derived from bauxite or by the Centre at Yercaud (Salem Distt) Tamil Nadu, which is being operated by private owners;

(b) on what basis this amount is being collected; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Central Government by export of this rich bauxite to foreign countries through private means ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) At present there is only one mine by name Shevaroy Bauxite Mines in Yercaud Village (Salem Distt.), Tamil Nadu worked by Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. The total quantity of bauxite despatched from this mine during 1969 and 1970 works out to Rs. 1,70,930 and Rs. 1,48,150 respectively. It is difficult to compute the revenue in the form of income tax. The information regarding revenue in the form of dead rent/surface rent/sales tax etc. accruing to the State Government is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) The amount of royalty mentioned above has been calculated at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per tonne for all grades of bauxite.

(c) The entire quantity of bauxite from Shevaroy Bauxite Mine in Yercaud Village is consumed indigenously and no export has been reported from this mine.

Project for Integerated dry land Agriculture Development in Tamil Nadu

4975 SHRI BHUVARAHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any place has been selected in Tamil Nadu State for the integrated dry land agriculture development pilot project and

(b) the amount so far set apart for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir The districts of Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli have been selected in Tamil Nadu in each district under dry Farming

(b) During 1971-72 a sum of Rs 46 39 lakhs has been estimated for the implementation of these two Pilot Projects

Study of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to check Agricultural Graduates from Seeking White Collar Jobs

4976 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that preponderance of fresh agricultural graduates are not taking to agriculture but hunting for white collar jobs in the cities,

(b) if so, whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has undertaken a study of this disquieting phenomenon and if so, the main findings thereof, and

(c) the steps Government propuse to take to arrest this brain-drain by giving more incentives to the up-and-coming young educated farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) Government are aware that as in most of the other countries only a small fraction of the total number of agricultural graduates go back to farming.

At the same time it is also true that quite a few agricultural graduates are going into jobs whether under Govt. or in the private sector, that are connected with the promotion of agriculture and in which the skills they have gained can be used

(b) No Sir

(c) A number of State Governments are offering incentives to agricultural graduates to induce them to take to farming Some of the nationalised banks are also providing credit to agricultural graduates who take to farming

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also taking steps to help Agricultural Universities/Colleges to reorient the degree courses in agricultural sciences suitably so as to equip the scholars for self employment

Ratio of Vegetable Exports to Total Vegetable Produce

4977 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of AGRIGULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the ratio of fresh vegetable exports to the European markets from our country as compared to the total vegetable produce,

(b) the difficulties in providing farmer air cargo freight facilities on our Air India services for their fresh tropical vegetable produce; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take as measures to help farmers in exporting vegetable products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Negligible

(b) Air cargo freight facilities are available for all types of exporters (merchant exporters/grower exporters) who desire to export vegetables subject to minimum weight fixed by Air India for different destinations. Further, specific commodity rates, which are lower than the normal freight rates, have already been established by IATA, of which Air India is a member, for almost all the commodities that are being currently exported from India

(c) The Government has allowed cash assistance against exports of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and flowers to U.K., West European countries and Japan upto 50% of air freight paid but within the overall ceiling of 20% of f.o.b. value against such exports *i.e.* in case the freight assistance at 50% exceeds 20% of f.o.b. value, the freight assistance will be restricted to 20% of f.o b value.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पलिया कलान खिरी में चीनी मिल स्थापित करना

4978. श्री गेंदा सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मे पलिया कलान खिरी में एक चीनी मिल की स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था और इस उद्देश्य के लिये सरकार ने कितना धन दिया है तथा किस रूप में दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंसधारी का नाम क्या है, मिल की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा उक्त मिल कब तक चालू हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या वह लाइसेंसधारी उसी जिले में एक बड़ी मिल चला रहा है और इस नई मिल सम्बन्धी कार्य में इसलिए विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ताकि पुरानी मिल काफी समय तक चल सके ?

कृषि मंत्री में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). 20-7-1966 को मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शुगर मिल लि०, गोलागोकरननाथ, जिला खेड़ी (उ० प्र०) को पलिया कलां, जिला खेड़ी मे 1,400 मी० टन प्रति दिन गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता की एक नई मिल स्थापित करने के लिये एक लाइसेंस इस शर्त पर दिया गया था कि वे एक नयी सरकारी लिमिटेड कम्पनी का निर्माण करेंगे । नयी कम्पनी की कुल शेयर पूंजी के 51 प्रतिशत शेयर आवेदक कम्पनी द्वारा लिये जाने थे और शेष 49 प्रतिशत शेयर पलिया - कलां स्थित कारखाने के गन्ना सप्लाई क्षेत्र के अलग-अलग उत्पादको को दिये जाने थे । तदनुसार मैसर्स शारदा शुगर एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लि० नाम की एक नयी कम्पनी का निर्माण किया गया और उक्त कम्पनी को लाइसेंस हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था । इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने कोई राशि नहीं दी थी । लाइसेंस की मूल शर्तों के अनुसार कारखाने को 31-10-1967 तक स्थापित किया जाना था ।

(ग) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शुगर मिल्स लि०की 3,600 टन प्रति दिन गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता की एक चीनी मिल गोलागोकरननाथ, खेड़ी (उ०प्र०) मे है । पलिया-कलां में चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने में विलम्ब, कारखाने

के लिये भूमि अभिग्रहण करने में देरी, भारी वर्षा तथा निकटवर्ती शारदा नदी में बाढ़ आने, जिससे निर्माण कार्य में कुछ समय के लिए विघ्न पैदा हो गया था तथा सप्लाई कर्ताओं द्वारा मशीनरी सप्लाई करने में देरी करने जैसे कारणों से हुआ। आशा है कि यह कारखाना आगामी पिराई मौसम में उत्पादन शुरु कर देगा।

न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम में संशोधन

4979. श्री धनशाह प्रधान: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मूल्यों में हो रही वृद्धि तथा अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन - मानों को देखते हुए न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम में संशोधन करने हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ख) न्यूनतम मजूरी की कितनी सीमा निर्धारित करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर०के० खडिलकर): (क) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनयम स्वयं मजदूरी की दरें निर्धारित नहीं करता; वह सम्बंधित सरकार को, अनुसूचित नियोजनों में मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित करने, उन्हें अधिसूचित करने तथा समय समय पर, जिसकी अवधि ५ वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनकी समीक्षा करने और दोहराने का अधिकार देता है। इसलिए, वर्तमान मजदूरी-दरों, में किसी देय वृद्धि करने के लिए अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Employment Prospects

4980. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 580 on the 27th May, 1971 and state;

(a) the co-operation his Ministry is seeklog from other Ministries and the public and private sectors of industries in connection with providing employment to the unemployed; and

(b) their response ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) . The Schemes of employment generation referred to in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 580 have ail been prepared and are being implemented in close consultation and co-operation with the concerned Ministries of the Central Government and with the State Governments. Co-operation of the public and private sectors of industry is also obtained in appropriate ways wherever necessary.

Publication of Geological Map of Orissa

4981. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a geological map of the State of Orissa has been published by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will be completed during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Geological Map of Orissa on scale of 1:2.25 million has been prepared and is being checked against rceent data before sending it to press for painting. Preparation of draft of geological map of Orissa on 1:1 million scale is also nearing completion.

The map on 1:2.25 million scale will be published during the Fourth Plan period.

Effect of Visits of Ministers to Acquaint Foreign Countries with Problem of Refugees, Influx from East Bengal on Foreign Aid for Refugees

4982. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent upon the visits to different foreign countries by the Indian Ministers to acquaint them with the serious situation that has arisen out of the massive refugee influx from East Pakistan, there has been any appreciable increase in the influx of material aid for the refugees;

(b) whether the commitments of help for the Bangla Desh refugees have since been fulfilled and if not, to what extent these have been met, and

(c) whether promises of more aid by foreign countries, financial and material, have also increased, if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There has been distinct increase in the flow of aid, both in materials and foreign currency, for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees, from foreign countries as well as international agencies. Further a great deal of more aid has been promised. But the total aid so far received or promised falls short of requirements of the refugee population. A statement of the value of aid received or promised and the estimated requirements for refugee population of 6 million, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-671/71.]

Closure of Collieries in Dhanbad

4983. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 200 collieries in the Dhanbad belt have stopped production leading to the retrenchment of nearly 65,000 labourers;

(b) if so, since when these collieries are lying closed and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure their early working to relieve the acute unemployment position ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proper Functioning of Agricultural Universities

4984. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any remedial steps have been taken by Government for the Agricultural Universities to function properly in the States;

(b) whether agricultural research is being made by the Universities; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Agricultural Universities should normally have State-wide responsibility of agricultural research and education, should play a vital role in the field of extension education and should also have a proper link with the extension agency. Certain State Governments have not, however, transferred the whole of agricultural research to the Agricultural Universities with the result that the work is being duplicated by two agencies without proper coordination and resulting in wasteful duplication. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sends visiting teams to assess the programmes and progress of Agricultural Universities and to make recommendations periodically based upon which grants are released. Some of these defects have been pointed out to the Universities and State Governments from time to time, and they have, in many cases, promised remedial action.

All the Agricultural Universities are conducting research though, as mentioned earlier, some of the State Departments of Agriculture are also doing it thereby causing duplication of efforts in certain States. Centres of All-India Coordinated Research Projects of the I.C.A.R. are located at Agricultural Universities where facilities exist. Apart from that, the University Departments concerned conduct various research programmes which are generally problem-oriented, through their scientific staff, scholars and students. In addition to the main research farms, the Universities have also got regional research stations which are meant for doing research on problems or crops of interest to that particular region. Some of the Universities have been given State-wide responsibility for research and in those cases the Universities have been making comparatively better progress and have certainly been able to avoid wasteful duplication of efforts.

Capital Outlay of Khetri Copper Project

4985. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capital outlay of the Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan has been raised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). In May 1964 the scope of the Project was enlarged to include Kolihan mine and also to use the flash smelter process, to utilise the sulphur values and produce sulphuric acid for ultimate production of a suitable fertilizer and this was approved in October, 1966 at an estimated cost of Rs. 78.52 crores. This has further been revised and the present estimate is about Rs. 93 crores for the whole complex including Khetri-Kolihan Copper circuit, Acid-*cum*-Fertilizer Plant and Township. The increase in cost estimates over the original estimates has been primarily due to inclusion of Kolihan mine for enlarged scope of the project, *viz.* (1) increase in production from 21,000 tonnes to 31,000 tonnes of copper; (2) recovery of sulphur values by using flash smelter process, and (3) addition of Acid-*cum*-Fertilizer Plant for production of fertilizers. Other reasons are price escalation, devaluation etc., which also are inescapable.

Relief or Citizen Committee for Bangla Desh Refugees in Tripura

4986. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Relief or Citizen Committee to undertake relief works for Bangla Desh Refugees has been formed in Tripura;

(b) if so, the names of the Members of the Committee;

(c) whether any Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative Assembly (Tripura) has been included in the Committee; and

(d) if so, the Members of Parliament and the Member of Ligislative Assembly of which Party have been included in that Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). According to information received from the Government of Tripura, a Central Council has been set up in Tripura under the Presidentship of the Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri S. L. Singh for providing relief to the Bangla Desh refugees and to express the solidarity of the people of Tripura with the people of Bangla Desh. Other members of the Committee are:—

1. Shri Krishna Das Bhattacharjee, Finance Minister — Member
2. Shri P. K. Dass, Minister ,,
3. Shri Manoranjan, Deputy Speaker ,,
4. Shri K. Sain Gupta ,,
5. Shri Aughore Deb, M.L.A. ,,
6. Shri K. K. Roy, M.L.A. Member
7. Shri Kartik Bhattacharjee ,,
8. Shri S. K. Choudhury, Principal, M.B.B. College. ,,
9. Shri H. L. Chatterjee, Principal, Women College. ,,
10. Shri S. Dutta, Superintendent, V. Mand, G. B. Hospital ,,
11. Shri Manoranjan Choudhury, Pleader. ,,
12. Shri S B. Bhattacharjee, Director, Public Relations. ,,
13. Shri M. C. Chakraborty, Deputy Director, Youth Programme ,,
14. Shri K P. Dutta, Deputy Director, Education. ,,

There is no Member of Parliament reported to be on this Council. However, Members of the local Legislative Assembly belonging to the Communist Party of India, Congress led by Shri D. Sanjivayya and Tripura Rajya Congress are included in the Council.

Scope of Crash Programme for Rural Unemployment

4987. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various fields of activity for the crash programme for rural employment have been identified;

(b) if so, the details of such fields and the categories of unemployed personnel to whom the benefits of the crash programme would flow; and

(c) the number of jobs in each category likely to be filled up during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) An illustrative list of the types of work projects that may be taken up under the Crash Programme for Rural Employment has been forwarded to the State Governments These include works relating to rural infra-structure including road works on master plan basis, land reclamation and development of panchayat lands, drainage, embankments etc., water conservation-*cum*-ground- water recharging works, minor irrigation works like construction and restoration of storage tanks, and soil conservation or afforestation schemes requiring manual labour

According to the instructions the persons selected for employment should preferably be from families which have no earning member If adherence to this principle is not possible, then persons should be selected for employment with due regard to the possibility of their finding alternative employment The benefit of employment would not be restricted to any specific category of unemployed persons as the most needy persons of the community are expected to be given employment under this programme The total number of jobs or man-days that will be provided will be known after the programmes of all State and Union Territories are sanctioned and their execution initiated.

भिलाई इस्पात संयत्र द्वारा माल की बिक्री

4988. **श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर :**
श्री गंगा रेड्डी .

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयत्र द्वारा टेंडर आमंत्रित किये बिना माल की बिक्री की गई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो टेंडर आमन्त्रित किये बिना बेचे गये माल का मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस अनियमितता के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियो के बारे मे पूछताछ की है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कायवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) (क) से (घ). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Educational and Medical Facilities for Port Workers and Salt Workers at Porbandar, Gujarat

4989. SHRI P. M MEHTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the children of the Port workers and Salt workers at Porbandar (Gujarat) not being allowed to avail of educational and Medical facilities,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) whether Government are aware about the demand made in some quarters to appoint a Committee on national level to go into the details of living and other conditions of the workers in Ports and Salts industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A request had been received for a Committee to be appointed to go into the living and other conditions of the Salt workers.

Pay Commission for Employees of Local Bodies

4990. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Pay Commission to go into the details of Service conditions and Scientific Pay structures on a Common level throughout India for the workers and employees of Municipality, Taluka Panchayats, District Panchayats, Village Panchayats and other Local Bodies; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Wage Board's Report on Engineering Industry Workers

4991. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board for Engineering Industries has submitted its Report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Wage Board submitted its report on the 3rd January, 1969 and a summary of its recommendations, along with Government's decisions on the Board's report were published in the Gazette of India—*vide* Government's Resolution No. WB-4 (8)/69 dated 21-3-1970.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to take further action in terms of para 6 of the Resolution which reads as follows .—

"After careful consideration of all aspects of the matter the Government of India are of the view that talks now in progress between the parties in various States should be continued and wherever such talks have not been started they should be initiated, in order to arrive at mutually acceptable settlements, State-wise or undertaking-wise, in the light of the recommendations made by the Chairman and independent members of the board in Chapter VII of the Report, with such adjustments as may be necessitated and agreed upon to suit the conditions in different States/ Undertakings. The Government would also commend to the parties the desirability of making such settlements valid for a sufficiently long period, preferably for five years."

Security of Engineers in Steel Plants

4992. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Senior Engineers working in the Steel Plants, especially in West Bengal, are leaving their job due to deteriorating labour conditions and insecurity;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigations into this matter; and

(c) the steps taken to provide full security to senior engineers and staff in the Steel Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. No such cases have been reported from the Steel plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Plants ask for Police protection whenever necessary.

Trade, Profession and Education Facilities for Refugees from East Bengal

4993. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees from East Bengal have been allowed any trade, professional and educational facilities, during their stay in this country pending their return to East Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Minerals by Geological Survey of India in Madhya Pradesh

4994. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India conducted any survey about the mineral resources in Tehsil Jaspur, near Village Kumkuri in District Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAJ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India conducted a preliminay survey over an area of 1725 sq. kms. in Jaspur and Dharamjaygarh tehsils, Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh and did not find any mineral of significance near Kumkuri Village.

Criteria laid down for Selection of Firms for supply of Hosiery goods

4995 . SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for the selection of firms for the supply of hosiery goods to Government ;

(b) the total amount of the purchase order for 1970-71 and the number of such firms, with break-up of the purchase order given to each firm ;

(c) whether Co-operative Societies in the hosiery goods industry are given preference ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : (a) The quantity, delivery period and the price quoted by the eligible firms, along with their capacity and past performance are taken into consideration in selecting them for the supply of hosiery, or any other goods, to Government.

(b) The total value of purchase orders placed by the DGS&D for hosiery goods, including the supply orders placed by them against the rate contracts, during the year 1970-71 amounted to Rs 2,33,69,867.18. The particulars are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-672/71] The names of rate contract holding firms for various hosiery items are given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the Honse. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-672/71]

(c) and (d). Generally the Co-operative societies of small-scale units are given preference. Quotations from them were however not received during 1970-71.

Soil Conservation in Kerala

4996. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allocated funds for any scheme for conservation of soil in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land brought under the said scheme during the last three years ;

(c) the purpose for which the said land is being utilised ; and

(d) the amount spent so far thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, State and Central Government have provided funds for the conservation of soil in the State of Kerala.

(b) An area of 10100 hectares under the State Plan Scheme and 1753 hectares under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have been covered during the last three years (1968-69 to 1970-71).

(c) the land is being utilised for Agricultural and non-Agricultural purposes.

(d) A sum of Rs. 113 lakhs and Rs. 18.84 lakhs have been spent on the State and centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation respectively during the last three years (1968-69 to 1970-71).

Cases or Corruption and Irregularities in DGS&D

4997. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of corruption and irregularities in DGS&D, which have come to the notice of Government during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount involved and the steps taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 781 cases.

(b) Appropriate penalties ranging from warning to removal and dismissal from service, were imposed in 189 cases. Statistics are not maintained of the amounts involved in such cases.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Schools Established by Rourkela Steel Plant

4998. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the teacher-pupil ratio in the schools established at Rourkela by Rourkela Steel Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The teacher-pupil ratio in the schools established at Rourkela by the plant Management is 1 : 32.

Allotment of Quarters to Workers of Rourkela Steel Plant

4999. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of Rourkela Steel Plant, together with their pay group, who are without quarters ;

(b) how the seniority is maintained for allocation of quarters;

(c) whether the salary structure considered for allotment ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) About 10,500 employees of Rourkela Steel Plant in pay-groups shown below are without quarters :—

Pay Group Old Scale	*Number*
Up to Rs. 110	2697
From Rs. 111—300	5122
From Rs. 301—600	1304
From Rs. 601 and above.	1377

(b) Seniority list of employees for allotment of quarters is compiled on the basis of their applications for entitlements received through their Departments twice a year and is published Lists are prepared separately for different, categories of quarters based on pay group of employees' entitlement to particular category of quarters, in order of date of drawing the minimum pay of entitlement for the category of quarters

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir The pay range entitling an employee for a particular type of quarter is given below —

Pay Range (Old Scale)	*Type of Quarters Entitled*
Rs. 84 and below	Cheap type.
Rs. 85 to Rs. 109	One Roomed
Rs. 110 to Rs. 249	One Bed Room (Lower Type).
Rs. 250 to Rs. 349	Do. (Higher Type)
Rs. 350 to Rs. 499	Two Bed Room (Lower Type)
Rs. 500 to Rs. 799	Do. (Higher Type)
Rs. 800 to Rs. 1099	Three bedroom (Modified)
Rs. 1100 to Rs. 1499	Three bed room (Standard)
Rs. 1500 to above.	Higher Type Houses.

Reorganisation of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals

5000. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any re-organisation is contemplated in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals; and

(b) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कोयले की कमी

5001. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कोयले के कोटे को कम कर दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समस्त राज्य मे ईंधन की कमी हो गई है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा अभ्यावेदन मिला है जिसमे राज्य से लिये कोयले के कोटे में वृद्धि करने की अपील की गई हो; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). अकोककर कोयले के वितरण और संचालन के नियंत्रण में शिथिलता के कारण किसी भी राज्य के लिए कोयले का कोई यथांश नियत नही है। तथापि, पर्याप्त वैगनों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य उत्तरी राज्यो मे कोयले का संचलन वांछित स्तर तक नही हो पाया है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

Confirmation of Employees of D. G. S. &. D.

5002. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in the DGS&D ;

(b) the total number of such persons who are not permanent ; and

(c) the steps taken to absorb them in permanent position ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
(a)	255	659	2,818	978	4,710
(b)	87	95	860	142	1,184

(c) Cases of employees who have become eligible for confirmation against the available permanent vacancies are under finalisation. The question of the conversion of some temporary posts into permanent ones is also being examined so as to confirm the eligible staff against those posts.

Applications received for Modification of Standing Orders Under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

5003. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for modification of Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, during 1968 and 1969 ; and

(b) the number of applications still remaining to be disposed of and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The information, in so far as the Central Government is the appropriate Government, is as follows .—

1968	—	33
1969	—	28

(b) The information as being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Cases of Breach of Minimum Wages Act, 1948

5004. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of breach of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 detected during 1970 and 1971 ; and

(b) the action taken against the erring employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). In the Central sphere, 27,910 cases of irregularities under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, were noticed during the year 1970, and 178 cases of prosecution and 57 claim cases were filed against the defaulting employers. Information for the year 1971 is not available.

Registration of Ryots for Cultivation of Sugarcane by the E.I.D.-Parry Sugar Factory in South Arcot

5006. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of ryots who are given registration by the E.I.D.-Parry sugar factory in South Arcot to grow and supply sugarcane to their factory during the year 1970-71;

(b) the total area in acres so registered by the factory for cane cultivation for the years 1967-68, 1969-70, 1970-71; and

(c) the number of cane growers who have such registration in their name (1) below 25 acres, (2) below 100 acres; (3) above 100 acres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Recovery of Sugar in E.I.D.—Parry Sugar Factory, Tamil Nadu

5007. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the method and process, adopted under practice in the E.I.D.—Parry Sugar Factory in South Arcot in Tamil Nadu, to assess the percentage of recovery of sugar from the canes crushed during every season; and

(b) the percentage of such recovery found in each year from 1969-70 to 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The percentage of recovery of sugar from the cane crushed during a season is calculated by dividing the total sugar recovered from the cane crushed during the season by the total sugarcane crushed in the same season multiplied by 100. E.I.D.—Parry Sugar Factory in South Arcot, Tamil Nadu has also been following this method for this purpose.

(b) The percentage of recovery of sugar from the cane crushed during the season 1969-70 obtained by this factory was 7.65

This factory is still in operation during 1970-71 season and therefore the final recovery for the season is not yet available.

Sheep Breeding in Mysore

5008. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve sheep breeding in Mysore State along with strengthening the wool industries; and

(b) if so, the nature of step taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven Sheep and Wool Development Schemes are established at Kolargn Hosadurga, Nagamangala, Bijapur, Ranebennur, Yadgurhabad Hi.. Yade.. Yadgir and Hospet. Stud rams are provided at these centres for cross breeding with local ewes with a view to improve wool production.

A Wool Analysis Laboratory has been established at Ranebennur to provide facilities for testing of wool.

The scheme for Sheep Shearing, Wool Grading and Marketing with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme fund has been taken up in Mysore. Under this scheme, State Officers are trained in improved techniques of sheep husbandry, sheep shearing, wool grading and wool store management. One Wool Grading Centre with supporting sheep shearing centres has been established. Services of FAO experts have been made available to the State for training of officers in sheep husbandry.

Four Sheep Breeding Farms have been set up in the State to support cross-breeding programmes. A large Sheep Breeding Farm is being established at Challmere in Chitradurga District on 9360 acres of land as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for producing quality cross-bred rams.

Fishing Harbours for Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan

5009. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of sea coast in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Andhra sea coast is rich in fish and prawn; and

(c) whether any fishing harbours have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The length of coast line of Andhra Pradesh is about 862 Kilometres.

(b) The sea coast of Andhra Pradesh has substantial resources of fish and prawn. The main varieties of fish are Sardines, Sciaenids, Ribbon fish, Anchoviella and Sharks. The marine landings in Andhra Pradesh during 1969 and 1970 were 77,526 tonnes and 71,976 tonnes respectively as against the all India total of 9,11,841 tonnes and 10,75,402 tonnes, thus accounting for 8.5% and 6 7% of the total marine landings in these two years Prawn landings accounted for 6,064 tonnes and 6,881 tonnes respectively compared with the all India prawn landings of 1,07,622 tonnes and 1,15,201 tonnes thus accounting for 5.6% and 6.0%.

(c) The Government of India sanctioned funds in February, 1970 for preparation of a Project report at Visakhapatnam The question of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam will be considered on receipt of the Project Report from the Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.

In addition, engineering and economic investigations have been conducted along the coast of Andhra Pradesh by the U.N.D.P. assisted Project for Pre-investment survey of fishing harbours. Selected sites have been taken up for detailed consideration for provision of fishing harbours

Appointment of Agents by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for Sale of Leco

5010. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agents appointed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for the sale of Leco in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of classification of such agents as wholesale and retail or divisional and sub divisional and

(c) the conditions prescribed for appointment of these agents by the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 112 Wholesale Agents

(b) The Wholesale Agents are appointed for specific marketing areas The Wholesale Agents in turn appoint sub-agents for retail sale according to the needs of the areas. The total number of such sub-agents in the entire State is 1500

(c) A form of agreement to be entered into by the Agents for selling 'LECO' with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—673/71]

Expenditure Incurred under Industrial Housing Scheme by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

5011 SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent so far under Industrial Housing Scheme in various stages by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited;

(b) the number of houses built and allotted for the officials, staff and workers employed in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(c) the percentage of the officials, staff and workers provided accommodation by the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZKHAN : (a) Rs. 1438.26 lakhs

(b) Number of houses built 11,132
Number of houses allotted to officials, staff and workers employed in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (The remaining quarters have been allotted to non-employees i e. service personnel and trust interest). 10,658

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—674/71]

Statement of Minister for Agriculture in Orissa Regarding implementation of Crash Programme

5012. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Minister for Agriculture and Community Development of Orissa Government where he has categorically stated that it has not been possible to implement the crash programme in Orissa because the Centre had not approved State Government's schemes nor provided funds;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether the State Government did not co-operate in sending the required informations about these programmes as asked for by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Proposals received from the Government of Orissa in respect of three districts (Balasore, Dhenkanal and Sundargarh) proposed to be covered under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment have already been approved and necessary funds placed with the State Government. Proposals in respect of another two districts (Koraput and Kalahandi) received on July 6, 1971, are under examination Proposals for the remaining districts are awaited from the State Government.

Rice Production in Kerala and Central Assistance therefor

5013. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice produced in Kerala during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the type of technical assistance given by the Central Government to the State Government to increase the production of rice; and

(c) the type of assistance proposed to be given in future by the Central Government to the State Government to increase the production of agriculture in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Estimates of production of rice in Kerala during 1967-68 to 1969-70 are as under :—

Year	Production
	(Thousand tonnes)
1967-68	1123.9
1968-69	1400.0
1969-70	1214.9

Similar information for 1970-71 is not yet available

(b) The Centre made available to the State Government the latest research results and field experiences and helped them in drawing up the package of practices for the cultivation of rice in the State In addition, assistance was provided in identifying pests and diseases and taking timely control measures National demonstrations were organised, assistance was also rendered in organising training courses for the staff and the farmers. The technical experts from the Centre visited the State from time to time and helped the State Government in solving some of their field problems

(c) In addition, to the above technical assistance, the State Government would continue to be helped in securing their requirements of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides Short-term loans would also be sanctioned for the purchase of seeds and pesticides, marketing and distribution of fertilisers, etc Various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as the scheme on Multiple cropping, would help the State Government in increasing agricultural production

Distribution of Steel to P W.D Kerala

5014 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the inconvenience suffered by the Kerala Public Works Department and some industries in the State due to failure to receive steel and heavy engineering materials in time,

(b) whether there are outstanding orders awaiting disposal from Kerala in this regard, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulties on a permanent basis and the time by which the distribution will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) . (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some steel is being supplied to Government agencies and industrial units in the State on priority in every period, in accordance with the procedures in force, in the context of the overall demand from priority sectors in the country as a whole.

Permanent removal of difficulties will be achieved only when the country becomes Self sufficient in steel and industrial raw materials Meanwhile, efforts are being made to build up production in our steel plants, and to clear imports to the extent required

Expenditure on Development of Mines in Kerala

5015. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN . Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the National Mineral Development Corporation on the development of mines in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) The National Mineral Development Corporation have no scheme for implementation during the 4th Five Year Plan period so far as Kerala State is concerned.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Unauthorised Photographing of Defence Installations in Assam and Tripura

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'Reported violation of security rules by American TV men in collaboration with an Indian photographer and pictures taken by them of army installations in Assam and Tripura.'

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Government have seen a Press report alleging violation of security rules by some American T. V. men in collaboration with an Indian photographer by taking pictures of Army installations in Assam and Tripura. According to the existing instructions, in the case of foreign newsmen seeking facilities from Government of India for visiting refugee camps in Assam and Tripura, permission of the Press Information Bureau and the Ministry of Home Affairs is necessary. Further, for photographing any Defence installations, the permission of the Ministry of Defence is also necessary. Government also attaches a Liaison Officer with such persons or teams as have obtained necessary permission during their visits to refugee camps and other forward areas.

2. During the month of July 1971, no American T. V. team was given permission to visit Assam and Tripura ; nor has any American T. V. team asked for facilities either to visit refugee camps or Defence installations. No case of unauthorised attempt to photograph Defence installations in Assam and Tripura has come to notice of Government.

3. Any person taking a photograph of a Defence installation without permission contravenes the provisions of the Official Secrets Act and is liable to be prosecuted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It appears from the statement that during July 1971 no American T.V. team was given permission to visit Assam and Tripura, but it does not make it clear whether after the refugee influx from Bangla Desh after the Yaha Khan regime's atrocities in Bangla Desh started and they began crossing over to India, after March 24, 1971, these TV experts and correspondents visited these areas in May and June 1971.

I accept the Minister's statement that they did not ask for any permission in July, 1971, but I would like to know whether the team visited these areas after 24th March, 1971, in May or June, 1971. As you know, there were foreign correspondents, TV men also, belonging to the various organisations, who went there to take photographs of the refugee influx andt he conditions there.

It has been denied by the hon. Minister. but the newspaper says :

"It is learnt that some American TV men demanded both in Assam and Tripura the right to shoot pictures of Indian military installations in the deep rear of the border areas."

They demanded. The military might have refused. I accept the statement of the Minister. It says further :

"The argument of these Americans was said to be that in order to portray the real picture of Bangla Desh freedom movement, they needed pictures of Indian military installations also. The local army authorities bluntly refused permission to the Americans."

The hon. Minister did not say in the statement that they did not ask for permission. They asked for permission, and they were refused.

These American imperialists are in the habit of fishing in troubled waters. As you know, their arms supplies to Pakistan, the various statements issued by them, and last but not the last the attitude taken by President Nixon are a clear indication that they want to help Paktstan to wipe out the Mukti Fauj from Bangla Desh and also put hurdles in our day to day working as far as the refugees are concerned.

Then, the paper says:

> "It is further understood that the Americans thereafter hired an Indian who had been working in a studio in Calcutta. This man was familiar with a relative of a top Officer of the West Bengal Government. He was introduced to the Americans by this relative. The Americans paid an exorbitant sum to the person and took him to Assam and Tripura in the hope that the army authorities there may be softer to an Indian. But this hope was belied and the army authorities refused permission to shoot pictures of any installations."

I must congratulate the army authorities for refusing, but there is a constant attempt being made, and if you read today's newspaper, you will find that the Centre, realising this danger, has decided that foreign relief workers should be replaced. The newspaper says:

> "The Centre has told the West Bengal Government that all foreigners connected with relief work among Bangla Desh refugees should be replaced by Indians. The time mentioned for the process is a fortnight."

It adds:

> "Additionally, according to our Special Correspondent in Delhi, the Centre is understood to be unhappy with the ways some foreigners have chosen the refugee camps for the purpose of experimentation."

They are using the refugees for their own purposes. The whole object is to take photographs of army installations and prove before the world that the Indian army is actually helping the refugees and trying to enter the Pakistani border and create problems for Pakistan. This they want to put before the world to justify their sinister design of supply of arms to Pakistan, which is, according to me, the most unfriendly act.

Then, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that they are working constantly in Delhi through various agencies. It came out in many newspapers that some staff of the U.S. Embassy are constantly working for espionage, some of them were exposed and some of them were asked to leave. So, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Director of Military Intelligence was replaced yesterday or the day before, and if so, the reasons for the same.

I want to know about the removal of foreigners from relief work. The hon. Minister of Rehabilitation has conveniently walked out and I cannot put that question. I would like to know from him whether any foreigners asked permission before and whether such permission was refused, rightly; I must thank him for that. What was the purpose of their visit? I want to know whether in those border areas those men are constantly at work with the help of certain Indian agents who are working as agents of American imperialism and some other powers, with certain reactionary forces which are against the progressive parties in the country, in order to portray a false picture that India is having aggressive designs against Pakistan in going to the rescue of the refugees.

I would like to know whether these people have asked for permission, whether they came from America or some other foreign country, whether they are still in India and how many times they were refused permission, whether there is some truth in the statement that they hired some Indian for that Purpose and also whether they approached the Government of Assam and Tripura.

The last question is whether the foreigners have been asked not to go to the rescue work, whether they asked for permission and whether they were refused permission.

MR. SPEAKER : When will all this 'whether' stop ?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : My question is whether attempts are still being made to go to the border areas to take certain pictures to defame India and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I had given the facts of the case. Quite a number of TV men from different countries—I have not got the details went to that area with a view to visiting the refugee camps ; permission for such visits is given by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Home Ministry. It is only when they have to visit some defence installations that permission from the Defence Ministry become necessary. I understand that quite a number of TV men visited the refugee camps in those areas and we have no instance of any photograph or television exposure having been taken of the defence installations.

When I received this news I have ascertained from my command at Calcutta and in the forward areas that there has been no instance of any photograph having been taken of defence installations. I am making further enquiries and trying to ascertain from the concerned Ministries the number of persons who visited the refugee areas for taking photographs there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Did they ask for permission and did the Defence Ministry refuse them permission ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : No party approached us during July. For the previous months I shall have to ascertain since the time at our disposal from the time the notice was received yesterday was short, it was not possible to ascertain from every source whether some permission was sought and that was refused. I shall ascertain that.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, the other day you made a statement in the House that Indian newspapers are quite responsible and their reports are by and large truthful. Therefore, the information that appeared in the newspapers yesterday perturbed us very much. But the reply of the minister—both written and oral—is more or less evasive. In this statement there are some dangerous things, not only indications but definite statements. It says :

> "For photographing any defence installation, the permission of the Ministry of Defence is also necessary."

That means, normally speaking, the foreigners are allowed to photograph our defence establishments, provided they get permission from the Defence Ministry. This is the meaning. Are we in a free country or not ? What business have the foreigners –TV men or correspondents—to ask the Defence Ministry for permission to take photographs, particularly in view of the fact that today our country is in a very difficult position because of Bangladesh and Yahya Khan's black deeds there? It is known that espionage activities are going on the border. Only yesterday's paper reported that a railway line was blown up by the land mines placed near the border inside the Indian territory. It is also known that in Calcutta and other areas, some TV men, mostly Americans, are going round places, whether they

go near the border or not, that is not definitely known. But still these pro-American, imperialist agents and pro-Pakistani agents are not brought to book. When American imperialism has been proved to be the enemy not only of Bangladesh but of India, these things continue and it is more or less admitted in the statement. The next sentence of the statement reads ;

> "Government also attaches a liaison officer with such persons or teams as have obtained the necessary permission during their visits to refugee camps and other forward areas."

There is no sentence in the statement saying, that was the bad practice earlier, but in view of the present situation, the Government of India has totally banned any foreign correspondent or TV men appearing any where near the border. The oral statement was very apologetic and the written statement is totally evasive. This newspaper has made specific allegations about those TV men and no date or month is mentioned by this newspaper *Patriot*. Would the minister make a through enquiry into all these allegations not only through the State Government's intelligence department, because in West Bengal, the Police and the intelligence department are also corrupted in many ways by many political elements, but through the central military intelligence—I do not know whether there is anything like a military intelligence department—and make a searching probe into these reports that have appeared ?

Let the government not be evasive or apologetic. If such an officer, for some reason or other, had deliberately and willingly or unwillingly committed it, Government should take proper measures to bring to book those officers who are responsible for it. Then, in future they should make our border completely unapproachable to foreigners, particularly those American TV men and correspondents who are agents of American imperialism, which is the enemy of India and Bangladesh.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The House is aware of the American attitude on this entire question. I need not go into that. But I do not see what is evasive in my statement. There is nothing evasive there. It is a clear statement of facts And I do not feel apologetic in stating facts. There is no need for feeling apologetic I have stated the facts. He is interpreting the sentence that the permission of the Ministry of Defence is also necessary for photographing any defence installations It means that photographing cannot be done without permission from the Ministry. That does not mean that permission to photograph is given. I would request my hon. friend to re-read the statement So, there is nothing evasive and there is no need to be apologetic We have said that during this period no permission has been given by the Defence Ministry and there has been no instance of any photograph having been taken of any defence installations in those areas.

It is also a fact that a number of civilian television teams from various countries have visited the refugee camps. As I have said, I am ascertaining from the Ministries concerned, that is, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the Home Ministry as to how many parties visited refugee camps in that area. The question of visiting forward areas has arisen only because of the concentration of a large number of Bangladesh citizens who have been forced out of their country and have sought shelter in our country and they are concentrated on our border. Whenever some foreigner comes and makes a request to visit some of the refugee camps to see the condition of the refugees as to how brutally they have been treated by Pakistan, I do not think permission should be refused in all such cases. Permission should be

given to visit the refugee camps in deserving cases. During the short time at our disposal the Ministry have contacted the various commands and we are making enquiries as to how many parties visited the area during last month. I cannot say more than this at this stage.

As for as the American attitude is concerned, the House is aware of it and I have nothing to comment. Our attitude is also known to the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about banning photographing of defence establishments ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : As I have said, it may be necessary somewhere for some parties to visit refugee camps in order to see the brutalities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not talking about the refugee camps. I am talking about defence establishments.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : There also I cannot say that we will put a blanket ban on these things. That will be for us and our officers to decide where to permit and where not to permit.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is strange that it is for the officers and not the Minister to decide whether our defence establishments should be photographed or not. We take strong objection to this statement. I want your opinion on this. He makes a statement that it is for the officers to decide and not the Minister.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : The position should be made clear. Is it a fact that officers give permission that army installations could be photographed and the Minister should not be referred to ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Specially in the border areas.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : May I make it further clear ? There are all sorts of defence installations and a distinction and discrimination will have to be made and discretion will have to remain with Government. Therefore, as I have said, I am not deciding here to put a blanket ban. The discretion will have to be exercised by Government.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, further facts are as stated in the same column of the *PATRIOT*, that the Americans have also taken a canteen on lease somewhere near Agartala which is fitted with sophisticated telecommunication apparatus to enable them to have direct contact with Saigon and Bangkok. Moreover, America is out to help Pakistan militarily by supplying arms and ammunitions to them and, now as we see, is apprising them of our military operations on the eastern border—the Minister has said that it is not so. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons why our military authorities could not detect this telecommunication centre much earlier to demolish it in time and what immediate steps Government propose to take to curb the sinister move of the concerned foreign agencies.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : As I have said, no foreigner will be permitted to do anything which will have an adverse effect on our security on the border and if anybody does anything he will be dealt with properly.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Speaker, I have got one thing to mention.

MR. SPEAKER : You get up abruptly every time. Without any motion I am not going to allow it, whatever it be, even for one minute.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Kindly hear me and then give your ruling.

MR SPEAKER Please do not make it a daily practice. I do not allow it. Anything that you say without my permission will not go on record. I will not allow anything without previous notice

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA **

MR. SPEAKER Please do not make it a daily habit

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA **

MR SPEAKER You are not here to do anything against the rules

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA **

SHRI RAM DEO SINGH (Maharajganj) .**

MR SPEAKER Anything of which I have no notice will not be allowed This is not to go on record. He is speaking without my permission

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA **

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) **

SHRI RAM DEO SINGH **

12.30 Hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPN LTD THE TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD , AND THE BHARAT HEAVY PLATE AND VESELS LTD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) On behalf of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 -

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd Durgapur, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, [*Placed in Library, See* No LT-662/71]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Trivem Structurals Limited for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT-663/71]

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Verssels Limited Visakhapatnam, for the year 1969-70

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-664/71.]

NOTIFICATON UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL (SHRI SHER SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G S.R. 969 (Hindi and English versi-

**Not recorded.

ons) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 1971, making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964 under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-665/71.]

12.32 Hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTH REPORT

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi): I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding paragraph 80 of Audit Report (Civil) 1970 relating to Delhi Milk Scheme.

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1971-72 — *Contd.*

Ministry of Industrial Development—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion of the Demands relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development. Shri D.K. Panda.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Ministry and also very much responsible for all the disastrous calamities that have occurred during the last 22 years of the Congress rule. It has helped big monopolies to grow in the country, not only that. It has also encouraged regional imbalances to grow and to become more remarkable .....

MR. SPEAKER : Just a minute.

Mr. H. M. Patel and some other Members came to me to discuss certain things in my office. But that does not mean that you should give everything in the press as a news. This is what you discuss with me in my office. Here, you say, a discussion on nationalised banks agreed ; that you met the Speaker and the Speaker said this and that. After all, you meet me in my office, the Members from this side and that side, and we frankly discuss many things. But that does not make news. The Speaker is not the Prime Minister, that you went there and she said this or she said that. The Speaker is the Presiding Officer. I have to talk to you a number of things in my own way. If you make it a news what you discuss with me in the Chamber, God help you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am not supporting this. This is a very bad practice that when we talk to you, we should go to the Press. I agree with you.

MR. SPEAKER : They embarrass me.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) *rose.*—

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. There is no motion before me. I have given no permission and the news has all appeared in the press.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : With regard to the functioning of our public undertakings I will cite one or two examples. There is one chapter on the National Industrial Development Corporation in the Annual Report. With regard to the functioning of this particular corporation, it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that there was mis-management. Of course, the Government have not taken any action so far. Sir, we know the importance of these public undertakings because the entire economy of the country and the curbing of the monopoly capitalists and concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and curbing the growth of big Industrial houses can be solved and you can overcome these difficulties. But it appears that the Ministry remains callous in spite

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri D K Panda]

of several representations and memoranda from the workers' unions of this National Industrial Development Corporation I would mention only one instance to clarify the point

You know that under Sec 15 of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, if there is any mismanagement either in a public industry or in a private industry, then immediately the Govenment is under an obligation under this very Act to take immediate action by appointing some committee and then to implement the recommendations of such a committee But, here, the Public Undertakings Committee which was set up had recommended certain steps to put an end to such mismanagement in this National Industrial Development Corporation but the Ministry has violated the principle, the Ministry has violated the provisions Similar was the fate of the Dutt Committee's report and many other committees reports

Here one thing has to be brought to the notice of the Ministry Compulsory notification is there under the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act But the Managing Director in this particular Corporation, without prior notification, appointed two or three very important officers and after the appointment, they have issued the notices which have been notified This is evidenced in para 6 34 of the 63rd report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. Here I may just mention the date The approval for the appointment of Shri J N Luthra as Chief Technical Adviser and Shri M.M Law as the Chief Consultant on Management in the scale of Rs. 1600-2750 was obtained in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 2.11.1970 This may be taken note of.

The notification for those vacancies were made to the employment exchange on 20-11-1970 This Ministry is thus violating those very provisions of the law under that very Act It is allowing the management and the very managing director to violate the provisions of this compulsory notification of vacancies Act and this is how the public undertakings are working and functioning Not only that In Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Orissa, in Sunabeda, two students were not appointed although priority ought to have been given to them on the basis which was fixed They were not employed and they committed suicide A hunger strike there ensuedfor more than 15 days Not only that There is a notice for a general strike and this general strike is to commence within a few days Several memoranda and representations were received not only from workers unions, but from the public, from the MLAs of Orissa But in spite of that no action was taken by this Ministry Before any further disaster takes place, he should take action and reply to this point in the House

I wish to say something with regard to another case I got an information from very reliable source regarding this case in Gujarat It is not a secret document, it is a public document There is one industry and that is the only important industry in the whole of Asia, that is, Alock Ashdown and Company, Bhavnagar There, financial mismanagement has been reported The Board of Directors have resigned Haridas Mundhra controls 36% of the shares of paid-up capital He is responsible Several representations were made to the Ministry. It is going to be closed down because of mismanagement In spite of these things, still the Government is persisting in its callous attitude Is this in conformity with their so-called socialistic declarations, so-called pronouncements that they will take progressive lines, especially, in the context of the radicalisation in the country ?

I will give only one more instance This is with regard to the licensing policy 67 licenses were given to 28 monopolp industrial houses The Deputy Minister said

yesterday that they are giving them for modernisation of industries and things like that. In the name of ministeel plants and modernisation etc. they are giving such licenses. They are only misinterpreting different words only to give licenses to the private sector. If such licenses are given to the private sector, is it not helping the very Birla Houses and big industrial monopoly houses and barons and tycoons to expand their sphere of activities, to increase their profits and exploit the working classes and the consumers? The Industrial Policy Resolution is to curb the monopolistic concentration but here we find the direction of the Ministry is otherwise. It is really a shame on the part of the Ministry to allot 67 licenses to private sector from 1-1-1971 to 30 4-71.

Not only this. With regard to mini-steel plants, I have spoken much. Because it remains a policy, I demand that the Minister for Industrial Development must answer this. When a steel plant can be started in the public sector and the public sector is quite capable of running such steel plants, what was the necessity to have mini-steel plants in the private sector? What is the purpose behind it ? What is the motive for granting licences for five mini-steel plants in the private sector?

I would say just one ward in regard to regional imbalances. In Orissa, out of 28 sites, Bonai and Nayagarh were put first in the list by the Dastur and Company. I would like to know why they are not being taken up, especially in view of the high demand from Japan and from several foreign countries and in view of the high demand in the internal market as well.

Then, I would like to point out there is absolutely no coordination, and due to this utter lack of co-ordination in regard to the supply of coke, the Kalinga Iron Works in Orissa is going to be closed down. Coke was being Supplied to them by HSL, but the price has increased, and there is absolutely no co-ordination between these two industries, and, therefore, it is going to be closed down, and coke is not going to be supplied to them.

There is now very high demand for steel and there is also high demand for iron ore. In view of this, may I know why a steel plant should dot be started in Orissa? The hon. Minister had given an assurance in the Rajya Sabha that during the Fourth Plan, the processing of the sites and other processing work would definitely start. In view of this assurance in the Rajya Sabha after three days' discussion on the starting of a second steel plant in Orissa, may I know why it is not being included in the Fourth Plan and why the processing work is not being started and why it is not being taken up to eradicate regional imbalance? I hope Government will at least now rise to the occasion and see that such regional inmabalances are climinated.

श्री बन्शूलाल बन्जाकर (दुर्ग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मन्त्रालय इस देश की तीन मुख्य समस्याओं को हल करने मे काफी सहायक हो सकता है—देश में बेरोजगारी दूर करने में, मूल्यो की वृद्धि रोकने मे और उत्पादन बढ़ाने में यह मन्त्रालय बहुत योगदान कर सकता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जितने भी उद्योग खोले जाते हैं उनमे होता यह है कि कई राज्यों में कुछ क्षेत्रों में काफी उद्योग खोल दिये जाते हैं और कई राज्यों मे उनकी बिल्कुल उपेक्षा होती है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को लिया जाये तो वहां पर कई ऐसी जगहें हैं जिनकी उपेक्षा की गई है। वैसे आम तौर पर सरकार की नीति यह है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर आदिवासी और हरिजन आबादी है वहां पर उद्योग खोले जायेंगे लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में तीन चार जिले ऐसे हैं जहां आदिवासी ज्यादा रहते हैं, 80 फीसदी आबादी आदिवासियों की है जैसे कि

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

बस्तर और रायगढ इत्यादि परन्तु वहां पर उद्योग खोलने के लिए सरकार का ध्यान नही गया है ।

इस सम्बन्ध मे मेरे कुछ सुझाव है । यदि दस लाख की आबादी के बीच मे एक इडस्ट्रियल स्टेट देश के हर क्षेत्र मे खोल दी जाये तो काफी तादाद मे ग्रामीण युवको की जो कि पढ़े-लिखे और बेकार है उनको काम मिल सकेगा । इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर इडिस्ट्रयल स्टेट खोलने से दो तीन सौ एकड जमीन पर बिजली, पानी और सडको की सुविधाये हो जायें और वहां पर पढे-लिखे युवको को ट्रेनिग दी जाये ताकि वे उद्योग धधो को सीख सके । उनको सरकार की ओर से कुछ कर्ज भी दिया जाये ताकि वे अपने उद्योग-धधे खोल सके । इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि गाँवो के लोग जो छोटे-छोटे कामो और नौकरी के लिए शहरो मे आते हैं वह चीज रुक जायेगी । 27 शहर और कस्बे हैं हमारे देश मे । वहां तमाम गाँव के पढ़े-लिखे लोग आते है और शहरा की आबादी बढ़ रही है और उनकी समस्याये बढ़ती जाती हैं । इसको रोकने के लिये जब तक देहाती क्षेत्र मे इडस्ट्रियल ऐस्ट्रेट नही खोली जायेंगी तब तक युवको का गाँव से आना नही रुकेगा ।

इस मत्रालय मे दो, तीन बड़ी चीजे होती है जिनके कारण उद्योग पनप सकता हैं । एक लाइसेस है । लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली मे देर होती है, कुछ वर्ष पहले इस की जाँच हुई कि लाइसेंस देने मे देरी न हो । लेकिन कई वर्षों के प्रयत्न के बाद भी अभी तक इस में सफलता नहीं मिली, और आम शिकायत लोगों की यह है कि अगर कोई उद्योगपति उद्योग खोलना चाहता है तो उस को सालो लाइसेंस नही मिलता । इस मत्रालय मे तीन मत्री है, इनमे से एक मंत्री को इसका इन्चार्ज बना दिया जाये जो लाईसेस को देखे, और ऐसे कुछ नियम बना लेने चाहिये कि जो बुनियादी या बड़े उद्योग है उन्हें लाइसेंस देने के सम्बन्ध मे निर्णय करने की एक अवधि को निर्धारित कर दिया जाये कि 5 या 6 महीने मे निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा । इसी प्रकार जो छोटे और उपभोक्ता उद्योग हैं उनके सम्बन्ध मे लाइसेंस देने का समय निर्धारित कर दिया जाये, चाहे एक महीना हो या दो महीना । इस तरह से समय निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए । आज होता यह है कि लाइसेस के लिए काफी दौड़ धूप होती है और भ्रष्टाचार होता है । लाइसेस देने मे जितनी जल्दी की जायेगी उतना ही हमारे देश मे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और भ्रष्टाचार भी रुकेगा ।

लाइसेस प्रणाली मे भी बडी कमजोरी है । एक तो लाइसेस देने के लिए दो तरह के उद्योग है, बुनियादी और उपभोक्ता उद्योग । अभी तक पब्लिक सैक्टर मे बुनियादी उद्योग है । इसमे कोई शक नही है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे कई उद्योग है जो अच्छी तरह से काम नही कर रहे है जिससे लाभ नही हो रहा है । लेकिन यह भी सत्य है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे खासतौर से बुनियादी उद्योग हैं जिनमे लाभ कम होता है या बहुत देर से होता है । बहुत से उपभोक्ता उद्योग है जिनकी देश मे बहुत आवश्यकता है और बड़े पैमाने पर गाँव-गाँव मे उनकी आवश्यकता होती है ऐसे उद्योगों को भी पब्लिक सैक्टर मे लिया जाना चाहिये ।

10 वर्ष पहले प्रयत्न किये गये थे कि ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन के लिये तथा उत्पादन

बढ़ाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक उद्योगो को लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे। उस समय इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जल्दी मे अनेक ऐसे लाईसेंस दे दिये गये जिनका परिणाम बहुत बुरा हुआ। एक तो यह हुआ कि अनावश्यक चीजों और उपभोक्ता चीजो का उत्पादन बढ़ गया जितने की कि आवश्यकता नही थी। दूसरा यह हुआ कि ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन के लिये उद्योगो को लाइसेंह दे दिये लेकिन सरकार ने यह पता नही लगाया कि उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है, वस्तुतः कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितना ऐक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। इसलिए लाइसेस मिल गये, कन्सेशन्स मिल गये लेकिन न तो ऐक्सपोर्ट हुआ और न ही बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ। तरह तरह के गोलमाल हुए हैं। इस तरह से उसकी जांच करनी चाहिये कि जितने लाइसेंस दिये गये उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और उत्पादन न होने के कारण क्या है ?

दूसरी बात यह हैं कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को यह कहा जाता हैं कि कुछ ऐसे उद्योग है जिनको छोटे, मध्यम उद्योग और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये छोड़ देना चाहिये। लेकिन आज यह हो रहा है कि बड़े बड़े जो उद्योग है उनको भी छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि छोटे और मध्यम उद्योगो को जो कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये, या मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रहा है।

ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन का हम स्वागत करते हैं हमेशा। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नही है कि हमारे देश में जो खपत है उसकी कॉस्ट पर, हमारे देश की खपत की उपेक्षा करके हम निर्यात करें। इससे वस्तुओं का मूल्य बढ़ता है और किसानों की आवश्यकता नहीं बढ़ती। गरीबी हटाने के सम्बन्ध में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि ऐसे उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये जिसमें अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले तथा ग्रामीणो को लाभ हो।

भारत सरकार यह कहती रही है कि ऐग्रो इडस्ट्रीज को वह प्राथमिकता देगी। लेकिन यह कहने भर की बात हैं। एग्रो-इडस्ट्रीज को हमारे देश में अभी तक प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला है। कारण क्या है ? ऐग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज का हमारे देश मे जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिये तभी हमारे देश मे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ने से औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। साथ ही अधिक लोगो को काम मिलेगा। और जब उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ेगा तभी मूल्यों की वृद्धि मे कमी हो सकती है, मूल्यों में स्थिरता आ सकती है। इसलिये ऐग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज को सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

और भी शिकायतें आती हैं कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित जो ऐंसिलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं या कमपोनेंट बनाने के जो उद्योग है ये बड़े उद्योगपतियों को ही दिये जाते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे उद्योगों को जो चीजें मिलनी चाहिये वे नहीं मिलती हैं। और उन्ही उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों में बड़े आदमियो द्वारा ऐंसिलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज मे कम्पोनेंटस बनाये जाते हैं तथा उनको महंगा बेचते है। मेरा इस बारे में सुझाव है कि यदि आवश्यकता हो तो सरकार को नियमों में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये और ऐंसिलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज को छोटे उद्योगों को देना चाहिये।

डी० जी० टी० डी० आफिस के बारे में यह आम तौर पर शिकायत है कि वहां कोई भी काम बिना पैसे दिये नहीं हो सकता है।

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

यहा तक कि एक कमरे से दूसरे कमरे मे फाइल पहुचानी होती है तो उस के लिए भी लोग पैसा देते है, तभी काम होता है। मैं समझता हू कि ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के जो परमिट देते है वहा का सारा काम किसी एक मत्री को सौप देना चाहिए जो देखे कि इसमे भ्रष्टाचार न हो। इस चीज को देखते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि जितनी भी ऐक्सपोर्ट की माग आती है, या इम्पोर्ट के परमिट आते है वे सबधित लोगो को एक मास के अन्दर मिल जाने चाहिये। इनके लिये कुछ समय निर्धारित कर देना चाहिये।

आप ने जो मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का समय दिया इसके लिय मान्यवर आपका आभारी हू।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपोजीशन का सारा समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

SHRI H. M PATEL (Dhandhuka) There is no doubt that this Ministry is one of the most important Ministries The responsibilities assigned to it are of great importance for the country's economy, and yet, unfortunately, it is also one of the most inefficient Ministries in the Government of India It pays no attention to the question of time. Whatever goes to it cannot come out of it except after a tremendous interval of time.

It is almost as if time does not matter in industrial development Yet, I should have thought that they would have realised that time is of the essence of development. Why this particular attitude is adopted by them is difficult to understand. But I do not wish to waste more of my time on this point because many other speakers have dealt with it

13 hrs.

What is the policy that this Ministry adopts towards industry? What are its ideas for development? For instance it must have acquiesced in the decision that was announced the other day that development rebate should be withdrawn Does it mean that we have already industrialised to the maximum degree possible? Does it really mean that capital intensive industries do not need any further assistance? Has it not struck them that this must reduce the pace of development? Do they not realise that, the way in which the process of inflation goes on and prices continue to rise, replacement costs will always invariably be far greater and therefore some mechanism such as the development rebate is most essential for industrial development? Yet there is no reference even to this question,

Why is it that it is felt that development rebate can safely be withdrawn in 1974? There are any number of capital intensive schemes which must today be under the consideration of that Ministry and the process will take time enough so that they cannot come to fruition before 1974. What is to happen to those industries? Do you want them to be withdrawn?

This, I think, is typical of this Ministry's approach to development. I must necessarily strike a slightly different note in this matter Everybody talks about largescale units not being encouraged. Why not? If you look at the largescale units which are today in existance, did they start as largescale units? A large majority of them started as small units. Some of them started perhaps as medium scale units Soon after Independence they have grown because of their enterprise and initiative and their managerial excellence.

Take the firm of Kirloskars, for instance Were they the large industrial empire that they are today? Of course not. Their

development has taken place only because they were managed efficiently. Taken again the Mahendras. Did they start as giants ? Not at all.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) . Morarji Desai was there as their godfather.

SHRI H. M. PATEL · It does not matter who was godfather ; it starts as a small unit and it proceeds to be enlarged because of their excellence . (*Interruptions*) We are talking about units which are efficient and which have grown because of their efficiency. Because of their efficiency should their further expansion be restricted ? On what ground ? Concentration of economic power ? What is this concentration of economic power when the largest of our units will not come within the 100 of the large units of the world ?

What precise harm can it do ? I am asking the Ministery of Industrial Development to do some thinking. It should not allow itself to be treated as a footiest by all the other Ministries; it must function with some spine, and not as a spmeless Ministry. This Ministry must stand up for the development of industries and to see to it that the industries function efficiently

We talk about small scale units. Undoubtedly small scale units should be encouraged.

But is it not obvious that the small-scale units derive their sustenance from the existing large-scale units ? It is because the public sector established certain large-scale units that industrial development was stimulated in the medium and small-scale units in the country. Large-scale units by themselves do no harm to the economy. On the contrary, they can do a great deal of good. I would only ask that the Ministry of Industrial Development strickes on its own, thinks for itself and puts before the Government and the country what the right lines are along which to develop. It is true that the question of distribution arises. But that is a secondary question. The first is you must produce wealth. It does not mean that you cannot have it simultaneously. What is essential is that your thinking in regard to maximisation of production should not be conditioned by your predilections about distribution. You can certainly think and plan about distribution simultaneouly, which will ensure economic welfare and social justice. Why not ? The two are not contradictory. They can be worked together.

Finally I would say, this report deals with a great many matters. There are public sector units which are looked after by this ministry and a great many other organisations whichare necessary for both public and private sector units. But what evaluation has the ministry made of the working of these different things for which responsible? For instance, a large number of standards are fixed by the Indian Standards Institution. But to what extent are they in fact honestly carried out by the units to which the certificates are given ? This is surely one of the most important things to be looked into.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Sir, while supporting the demands for Grants, I would like to say that the Centre-State Relations Enquiry Committee, popularly known as the Rajamannar Committee, has done some harm to this country They have suggested repealing of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act of 1951 and replacing it by an Act providing central control over only some limited industries of national importance and industries with a capital of more than Rs, 100 crores. They further suggest omission of portions relating to grant of licences and recommendation that States should have the power to grant licences. These recommendations are of a

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

far-reaching character and deterimental to the integrated development of the country, in my opinion. They will change the present methods and pattern of industrial development, the concept of industrial growth, licensing procedure, etc. I am opposed to the committee's recommendations as I see in them seeds of generating and encouraging fissiparous tendencies. I would make a strong plea for a clear and full enunciation of the policy of this government regarding the development of backward States and also subsidies proposed to be granted in respect of transport and greater financial assistance to backward areas.

Efficient management of the enterprises under the Ministry of Industrial Development in the public sector is most important. Inculcating the need for greater efficiency in the private sector by organising some symposium and all that is also very urgent and important for better production. Further, delayed implementation of projects both in the public and private sector should be overcome. In respect of industries with a capital of Rs. 1 crore, the present provision must be liberalised to a great extent. In view of the short supply of a number of items like soda ash, caustic soda, calcium carbide, staple fibre, wood pulp, paper, aluminium, steel and cement the Government of India through the DGTD should give adequate encouragment to entrepreneurs to come forward with applications to promote these essential industries. Delays should be avoided. Else shortages would become epidemic. Only higher production is the answer for shortages. Controls create inflation and do not provide a cure for it.

I would like to say a word about the Andhra Scientific Company in Masulipatnam. Yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Rao, also referred to it. It is a very good defence-oriented and labour-oriented industry in a very backward State. Because of financial difficulties and inefficient management it is passing through a difficult time. It is quite essential that the Ministry of Industrial Development should take over this concern and run it for the betterment of the economy of the State.

The list of essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act is reported to be 57. I would say that a review should be made to see how the list can be reduced by providing for larger production. Attention should also be paid to proper utilisation of existing capacities. In fact it should receive higher priority than sanctioning of additional capacity.

Backward States should have all the public sector units so that they can have the benefit of ancillary industries also.

Lastly, the Department of Industrial Development should have more liaison with commercial and trade associations in a big way as that will help increased production.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I believe that industrial development alone can generate the collective unfoldment of our economic potential. In a country like ours where we have almost all the prerequisites for industrial development such as land, labour, capital and organisation, I am just wondering why we have not been able to accelerate the pace of the developmental process.

Take, for instance, our major cities. Within a few miles outside the city we find vast expanse of land. Why not utilize this land, earmark at least some section of the land for industrial development? I am referring to this because there has been haphazard, lop-sided development of our industries even in metropolitan areas.

We have got enormous labour potential. Are we utilising this labour? Of course we are short of capital but we all know that there has been a great Green Revolution. Have we been able to pump in at

least some of the surplus available from this to more industrial development? Then, we know that there are a number of unemployed engineers and other sechnicians and technocrats. Have we been able to utilise them? Then again, there are basic raw materials like coal, iron and now we have in recent years struck several oil deposits and yet more to be discovered.

I am just prefacing my observations with this because there is every climate, everything necessary, for industrial development It is in this context that we have to bestow our thoughts on how best we should develop our country, because industrial development alone can generate the climate in which the massive unemployment problem and our own party goal of eradication of poverty can be tackled.

I always want to respect the wish of the Honourable Speaker and so, for the moment, I am trying to be very limited in my objectives. I am here mainly to represent some grievances of my own State A note has been sent to me by the representatives of my State Government. I would just read out that and I will have finished.

I come from an industrially backward State—Kerala. So many projects are pending with this department and I would appreciate it very much if some attention is paid to these and some speedy orders are passed.

For instance, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporaton has applied to the Government of India for grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of low-priced small cars. The Government of India has since rejected this application. The application contained project reports studied in depth by the Development Corporation, The Corporation has again moved the department for reconsideration of this application. I request that this may be looked into with sympathy and understanding.

Another proposal pending with the Ministry is for the manufacture of television sets and ancillaries. This is engaging the attention of the department. I pray that an industrial licence be granted to the Corporation for this.

The third application pending with the Ministry is for the manufacture of nylon yarn. You know the importance of nylon yarn in the State where a large number of people, at least a few lakhs of people, are engaged in the fishing industry. On the basis of the Indo-Norwegian project report a massive programme of deep sea fishing has been initiated. I wonder why this licence has not been granted in view of the tremendous foreign exchange earning by the Sea Food Export industry in Kerala State.

Another application pending with the Ministry is for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre. This also has been requested by the State Industrial Development Corporation and this also may be considered.

Another application for a licence in the private sector, supported by the Government, is there for the establishment of a meat processing plant, That also may be considered.

There are also other proposals, such as, for the manufacture of nickel cadmium cells, manufacture of semi-conductors and other things.

In an industrially backward State like ours, when studies have been made and proposals placed before the department, I should think that speedy action should follow. I recently had a tour of the State and some friends took me to a place called Nileswar where competent people say that there are abundant deposits of bauxite

[Dr. Henry Austin]

and aluminium ore Competent people say that if this is properly tapped and exploited I do not know whether that pertains to your Ministry but, I think, industrial development could cover this aspect of the situation as well—at least 50,000 people could be employed

So, this is the situation in my state I would like to relate this situation with the situation obtaining in other backward States. Our industrial concentration, particularly our heavy industrial concentration, is to be found in and around big metropolitan cities There should be a definite decentralising policy to remedy this imbalance in industrial development and this should be related to the development of small-scale and medium sized industries Unless we do that, the concentration in metropolitan cities could create other problems such as law and order, accommodation, public health

Sir, I do not want to exceed my time I wanted to speak on this occasion because I wanted to highlight the problems of the industrially backward States.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL (Jalgaon) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

The industrial development is one of the basic activities and the country's future is linked up with the development of industries This sector is supposed to play a very vital role in the Indian economy As regards the policies of the Government, right from the beginning the investment policy and the total industrial potential created till now, if we take all these things into account, I must express my satisfaction over the overall growth in the field of industrial sector In the course of the three Plans, we have laid a very sound foundation in the country's industrial field which, I hope, will definitely lead the country to self-reliance.

So far as the performance of this sector is concerned, particularly the performance of some of the leading industries, the results are not satisfactory. The rate of increase in production or the rate of growth in some of the basic industries does not guarantee of continous process of increased rate of development Whatever may be the reasons and the causes, we have not been able to achieve 9 per cent rate of growth targeted in the Fourth Plan Some of the reasons are given in the Report, like, the shortage of raw material the labour problem, the lack of proper coordination deficient managerial control etc Well these are the usual grounds which hinder the path of progress So far as the labour problem is concerned, mainly the strikes have given the set-back to some of the industries like iron and steel jute and textiles Of course this Ministry and particularly the labour Ministry nowadays are very alert to look into this aspect and they are trying sincerely to lay down the basis for industrial peace

So far as the managerial control is concerned, we must admit that managerial control in both the sectors particularly, in public sector has not been adequate and satisfactory with the result that the efficiency of the public sector has suffered a lot

So far as the role of small scale industries is concerned, I must say, it is a very important Sector because the employment potential created is more with less amount of investment Secondly, there is no labour problem in the small-scale industries sector. So, according to me, the sector of small-scale industries is very important I would categorise this sector into three parts, one, the cottage industries, second, the industrial estates and third, the industrial cooperatives In the cottage industries sector, it is estimated that about 2 crores of persons are engaged The handloom industry only employs about 50 lakhs of

persons. The work of organising and developing of these small-scale industries, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. But some of the State Governments are not paying proper attention to these basic activities. The handloom industry has got its own problems, particularly, the expansion of powerlooms The sanctioning of expenditure for Powerlooms must be linked up with the spinning potentiality. In some States, particularly, in Maharashtra, the spinning mills have been started and they have gone into production. Actually, more powerlooms should be sanctioned to such States where the industrial potential can be utilised in a proper way.

As regards industrial estates, they are supposed to be the chief instrument for securing the Agroindustrial growth and the development of small-scale industries. Actually, what we find is this. I have seen a number of estates. Nearly, 493 estates have been sponsored out of which 311 estates are completed and out of these 265 estates are functioning not fully but partially. In some of the estates quite a large number of sheds are laying empty for years together. And not only this but because of the absence of technical guidance, these estates are not functioning properly. Now, with regard to the Industrial Co-operatives, the picture is not rosy either. Sir, the total number of co-operatives functioning is 51,500 with a membership of 40 lakhs and the working capital is Rs. 350 crores. This section is also suffering because of the inadequate credit facilities and marketing facilities. I do not want to blame the Government but of course it is the leadership in the cooperative sector which needs to be geared up. But, in spite of this, all these small scale industrial units of different structures, size and category have got their own problems. Some of the problems are directly concerned with the Government of India and I would request the hon. Minister to appoint a small Committee which will study the problems, assess their working and examine the impact of the work done by the small units. This evaluation may be done by a small Committee, which will submit its report to Government.

Sir, a word about the Extension Service. We have set up Extension Services which have what are known as Extension Officers for Industries in the Blocks, even at the district level in some States. This Extension Service in the industrial field has not proved effective with the result that it could not create the atmosphere necessary for industrial development. So, my submission to the Ministry is that small industrial units deserve help and encouragement and this can be done if the Government provides finance on a larger and liberal scale and also provides for the training of the management personnel. Thank you, Sir.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के बाद औद्योगिक विकास के द्वारा देश मे समृद्धि आई है, लेकिन उस समृद्धि का लाभ देश के साधारण व्यक्तियों को नही हुआ है। यह सही है कि इस मंत्रालय के कार्य में प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन हम को इस मत्रालय के द्वारा जितना काम किये जाने की आशा थी, उतना काम वह नहीं कर पाया है। औद्योगिक विकास से जो सम्पदा आई है, उससे गरीबी भी हट सकती है और बेकारी भी दूर हो सकती है, लेकिन हम देखते है कि बेकारी और गरीबी काफी बढ़ी है। इसी लिए प्रधान मंत्री महोदया को गरीबी हटाने का नारा लगाना पड़ा।

उद्योगों के विकास से देश को लाभ तो हुआ है, लेकिन केवल उन क्षेत्रों को लाभ हुआ है, जो पहले से आगे बढ़े हुए थे और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

और उत्तर प्रदेश और खास तौर पर उस के पूर्वी जिले, बुंदेलखंड और दिल्ली एरियाज आदि, जो देश के पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं, वे पहले की तरह उपेक्षित रहे हैं। गरीब और गरीब होते गये हैं और अमीर और अमीर होते गये हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों का आजादी के लिए कुर्बानी करने का इतिहास रहा है, उन के विकास की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आज महात्मा गांधी और श्री नेहरू की आत्मा को यह देख कर दुख होता होगा कि जिन लोगों ने देश को आजाद कराने में इतनी कुर्बानियां दीं, वे आज भूखों मर रहे हैं।

देश में आजादी आई, लेकिन अंग्रेजों ने जो मशीनरी बनाई थी, वही कायम रही, जो हमारे नेताओं की पालिसीज और मन्शा को कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं कर पाई। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास की आवश्यकता के बारे में कहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आम पर-कैपिटा प्लान आउटले, एसिस्टेंस, लोकेशन आफ सैंट्रल पब्लिक सैक्टर प्राजेक्टस, इस्यू आफ लाइसेंसिज फार प्राईवेट इंडस्ट्रीज अंडर इंडस्ट्रीज डेवेलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन एक्ट, इनवेस्टमेंटस बाई सैंट्रल फिनांसिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज, बैंक क्रेडिट्स और ऐलोकेशन आफ एडीक्वेट रा मैटीरियल्ज के आकड़ों को देखें, तो आप इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है और हमारी उपेक्षा हुई है। 1968-69 में उत्तर प्रदेश की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 315 रुपये थी लेकिन अब वह घटकर 247·54 रुपये रह गई है। इससे प्रगट होता है कि हमारे साथ अन्याय किया गया है।

पर कैपिटा प्लान आउटले

फर्स्ट प्लान आल स्टेट्स 40, यू. पी. 24।
सैकन्ड प्लान आल स्टेट्स 52, यू. पी. 34।
थर्ड प्लान आल स्टेट्स 92, यू. पी. 75।
पर कैपिटा सैंट्रल असिस्टेंस

फर्स्ट प्लान आल स्टेट्स 25, यू. पी. 13·38।

सैकंड प्लान आल स्टेट्स 27, यू. पी. 17·01।

थर्ड प्लान आल स्टेट्स 58, यू. पी. 45·87।

फिर आप देखें—

इन्वेस्टमेंट इन सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्टस

फर्स्ट प्लान यू. पी. निल, इंडिया 45·30।

सैकंड प्लान यू. पी निल, इंडिया 694 20।

थर्ड प्लान यू. पी. 72,1 इंडिया 1144·20

इसी प्रकार आप देखें यू. पी. जो आबादी के लिहाज से देश का छटा हिस्सा है, सारे देश की आबादी का 16·11 परसेन्ट यू. पी. की आबादी है, वहां पर फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस इन्क्लूडिंग रीफाइनेंसेज फार 1964-67 सैक्यान्स 4·22 परसेन्ट डिस्बर्समेंट 0·96 परसेंट है जब कि आन्ध्र

और दूसरे प्रदेश जिनकी आबादी इतनी नहीं है उनकी फिगर यू. पी. से कहीं अधिक है। यू. पी. मे भुखमरी, बाढ़, सूखा और दुनिया भर की इस तरह की चीजों का प्रकोप होता रहता है और 36 जिले इसके बैकवर्ड एरिया में आते है। फिर भी इसको फाइनेन्शियल असिस्टैंस जो मिली है उसकी यह सारी फिगर्स मेरे पास है। मैं मंत्री महोदय के पास भेज दूंगा। इन फिगर्स को वह देखेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम पडेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की किस तरह उपेक्षा की गई है।

हमारे प्रदेश के अंदर जो पूर्वी जिले हैं वहां पर एक रीजनल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी एंड एम० आई० ई० टी० इंस्टीट्यूट खोलने की मांग उस क्षेत्र की 8 करोड़ जनता की ओर से की गई है। अभी भोजपुरी बोलने वाले 8 करोड़ की आबादी वाले उस इलाके के लोगों की एक मीटिंग यहां दिल्ली में हुई थी। उन्होने प्रधान मंत्री से वहां एक रीजनल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी हैदराबाद की तरह खोलने की मांग की है जो वहां किस प्रकार के रा-मैटीरियल्स उपलब्ध हैं उनका पता लगा कर वहां किस प्रकार की इंडस्ट्री लग सकती है उसके बारे में परामर्श दे सके और उस क्षेत्र के बेकार युवकों को भी ऐडवाइज कर सके। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह रीजनल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी जैसे हैदराबाद में है उसी प्रकार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी स्थापित की जाय।

टेन परसेन्ट आउट-राइट ग्रान्ट आर सब्सिडी की जो हमारी पालिसी है उसमें हमारे यहां के बलिया और झांसी दो जिले लिए गए हैं जिसमें आप कहते हैं कि हम दस प्रतिशत अनुदान देंगे बैकवर्ड एरिया में इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए। वह दस परसेन्ट आप दे रहे है लेकिन आप ने यह देखा कि कितनी इंडस्ट्री वहां लगी है आपकी इस पालिसी के तहत? यह पालिसी बिलकुल कामयाब नही हुई है। इस डिफेक्टिव पालिसी से वहां कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकेगा। आजमगढ मे कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज जो लगी हुई हैं उनके माल की खपत नहीं हो पा रही है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वहा पब्लिक सैक्टर मे इडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायं तभी उस एरिया की बैकवर्डनेस दूर हो सकती है।

हमारे यहां फिशरीज प्रोजेक्ट, डेयरी इडस्ट्रीयल डैवलपमेंट और लेदर गुडस की इडस्ट्री के लिए सर्वे टीम गई थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। उस रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाय।

हैंडलूम और खादी, ये दो मुख्य हमारे उद्योग है। मऊ मे हैंडलूम का उद्योग काफी हमारे लिए, फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाता है। लेकिन खादी का उद्योग जिसे गांधी आश्रम चलाता है उसकी सेल नही है। उसका सेल कराया जाय। सरकार इसमें सहायता करे तभी यह उद्योग चल सकता है।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The items under this Ministry are so vast and important that I will come to an important subject in regard to our industrial policy. Regarding basic statistics of the industrial sector, we find that there are about 15,000 factories with an input value of Rs. 5000 crores and an output value of Rs. 7,000 crores constituting one-tenth of the total quantity of the national product employing about 5 million people. That is, half a crore. This is also the most productive section of our society.

13.34½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that after 1956 there does not appear to be much of progress made in regard to the formulation of our poilcies. There are three principal points. The first is about the definition of the sector and the second is about the labour management. Whenever we go into the industrial sector, we come into the subject of conflict between labour and management. With regard to the basic policy, I find that today there are artificial barriers between public and private sectors. We provide all manner of assistance for Public Limited or Private Limited companies. We provide them concessions. We provide them electricity, facilities of cheap power, of finance etc on a large scale. The finance may come from one of your custodians or from the public sector or nationalised banks or any of your major industrial financial under takings. All these facilities are provided for these large enterprises So, I do not know any reason why we should classify them as private sector industries at all.

Since I have very little time at my disposal, I cannot develop these points, but still I would like to make out this point clear that as far as the production sphere is concerned, if we can lay emphasis on our Indian brand of socialism and if we can also lay emphasis on the production aspect, on abundance of goods and abundance of goods produced at cheap prices and abundance of jobs, I think we would have agreed upon certain fundamentals of our Socialism and this will ultimately pay us dividends.

As far as the consumer goods are concerned, especially those consumer goods on which the greatest satisfaction of the largest number of people is going to depend, I think there should be no hindrance in regard to abundance of production, and this can be done. If an individual is able to produce these things entirely out of his resources on his land on the basis of his family earning capacity or on the basis of the work by the labourers who will be working for him, I think we can take some liberal attitude regarding controls, on his production activity.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI B. V NAIK : Sir, as I stated before, there were three points which I want to deal with The first is regarding the artificial barriers of sectors which we have created The second is regarding labour-management relationship

We know that a committee has been appointed for the purpose of labour participation in management When we talk of participation of labour in management, there is a mistaken concept about it, as if some worker some boiler worker or some engine driver is going to sit on the boards of management of these State sector undertakings. I do not think that it is so. I think that the position is definitely clear. If in each small unit, whenever production is being undertaken, if the labour participates in the decision-making in that small sector of production, a thousandth part of the public sector undertaking, that is labour participation in management

As far as the different sectors are concerned, there has to be a division into State sector, public sector and the private sector. The public sector is to be completly socially controlled Here, I would like to make a very serious charge. While I am in agreement with most of the policies I find that in Kanpur, we have entered into the Tanneries and Footwears Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur for a nominal value of one rupees, I would submit that let there be a certain amount of limitation in regard to the sectors in which we shall be entering.

Lastly, I would say a word in regard to the position of the employees of the Khandi and Village Industries Commission who now fear disbandment after nearly 20 years of working. Let us not stop it as abruptly as we had begun it.

With this request, I would once again draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the sectoral differentiation should be on the basis of the types of controls as well as regulations to which they are subject and not on the basis of the commodities which they are going to undertake or the size of the production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I shall confine myself to just one minute. I had a talk with the hon. Minister yesterday in regard to this matter. The British India Corporation is practically controlled by the Government of India because they have now majority share, I believe, after the nationalisation of banks, and Government directors are also there. It is a sad thing which has taken place in Kanpur that the bonus which was given by the Kanpur textiles and the Elgin Mill No. 2, the two units of the British India Corporation, was only 4 per cent, though according to our information the profit was more. So, the workers naturally resorted to a strike and demand more. Adjudication was going on and conciliation was going on. Only the day before yesterday, most unfortunately, the British India Corporation, that is, Elgin Mill No. 2 and the Kanpur Textiles subsidiaries of the British India Corporation declared a lock-out, at a time when both the units were manufacturing tents for the unfortunate brothers from Bangla Desh. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that he intervenes in the matter, and I am sure that once he intervenes or sends any of his officers, we are prepared to have a negotiated settlement. There is no arrogance on the part of the workers. I can assure him about that. With these words, I would request him to intervene and save a serious situation which has developed in Kanpur where work for Bangla Desh refugees is being held up.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I have listened to the debate very carefully and am obliged to hon. members from both sides who have spoken. I am grateful to them for the very valuable suggestions they have made and also for the constructive cricitism they have offered. It is a matter of elation to my two colleagues sitting by my side, and to me, that some hon. members have taken note of the labour we have put in and are putting in. Their good wishes will help me in going a long way to discharge my responsibilities which I have accepted in all humility. This is more so because of the fact that I am new to this hon. House.

Hon. members who have taken part in the discussion have covered a wide horizon from the slackening rate of industrial growth to the details of the policy pursued by us, to the intricacies of individual cases. I propose to deal first with the question regarding the problem of growth and our policy and thereafter I shall revert to the various cases mentioned.

At this stage, I cannot help commenting that there seems to be a feeling that every matter connected with any industry is being dealt with the Ministry of Industrial Development. This is not so. Therefore, on many matters like industries controlled by other Ministries like the mini-steel plants. the Ranchi plant and so on and so forth,

I would not like to take the time of the House because hon. members will have an opportunity when the respective Ministries' demands come befor this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are over.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY If unfortunately at the appropriate time, these matters were not taken up, for example, regarding textiles and jute when the Foreign Trade Ministry's Demands were taken up I cannot help I cannot answer now about them

SHRI S M BANERJEE BIC is under him

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Many hon members referred to the relatively slow rate of growth of industrial production recorded in 1970 as reflected in the increase in industrial output of 4.8 per cent over the year. The reason for this is two-fold In the first place, the output of cotton textiles has been stagnant and indeed had registered a sharp decline of some 14 per cent in the first quarter of 1971 mainly owing to a shortage of raw cotton. This industry has a weightage of as much as 21 per cent in the overall index and its fortune therefore, greatly influence the overall rate of growth of the index of industrial production Secondly, output of finished steel has also declined by as much as 4 per cent during 1970, quite apart from pulling down the growth rate recorded by the growing sector of industry. The resultant shortage of steel has affected production in a number of steel-based industries. In view of the unfortunate shortage of indigenous steel, of which hon. members are all aware, we have had to increase significantly the volume of import licensing for steel imports. But there has been a lengthening of the delivery dates for steel abroad and much of the steel licensed for import is still to come in. I am hopeful that as a result of the steel import which will materialise during the year, the output of steel-based industries which had suffered owing to shortage of steel in the past will improve over the year.

I would also like to emphasize in this context that the index of industrial production reflects only the growth of the large scale sector Several hon. members have already remarked on the growth recorded by the small scale industries and my colleague Shri Siddheshwar Prasad has already indicated to you the growth rate of 11 per cent achieved by the small scale industry during 1970

In this connection I would like to remind hon Members that in a period of transition, when we are consciously attempting to reduce the concentration of economic power and to encourage new entrepreneurs in the industrial field, there could be a temporary period when the rate of growth of output is somewhat less than what might have been achieved if we were to permit unrestricted expansion of industry by those who were already in an overwhelmingly dominant position in different industries This is an area where we must endeavour to maximise industrial output consistent with the other socio-economic objectives of policy in the interests of reduction of concentration of production and of economic power in a few hands

I would now like to allay the apprehension expressed by some of the hon Members that perhaps a dilution of the industrial licensing policy in favour of the larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies is taking place, subsequent to the recent elections I would like to assure the House that this has not taken place, nor is it likely. The policy in regard to issue of industrial licences to larger houses, as enunciated in February, 1970, remains the same even now.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY. As hon. Members are aware, our present licensing policy has been shaped by certain over-all socio-economic objectives which aim at broad-basing entre-

preneurship and entrepreneurial activities to the maximum extent, reduction of concentration of economic power and control over means of production in the hands of a few business groups, development of backward areas, rapid growth of small scale industries, rapid increase of employment opportunities by setting up labour-intensive industries, development of export to the maximum and optimum utilisation of indigenous capacities and capabilities.

Under this policy, Government have assigned a definite role to the larger industrial houses, although in a clearly demarcated sphere. For example, they are allowed and, in fact, expected to invest in the heavy investment sector, viz., Rs. 5 crores and above and in the core sector. They can also be permitted to expand their existing production in the middle sector if such expansion is in the interest of cost-efficiency or economies of scale. Their cases would also deserve consideration in the middle sector if they are willing to establish units in the industrially backward areas where other entrepreneurs are reluctant to go. Similarly, their cases would also be considered if a substantial export commitment of 60 per cent or more of the new or additional production is undertaken. It may, therefor, be seen that the larger houses have neither been barred from all new industrial activity as hon. Member Shri Dinendra Nath Bhattacharyya seem to believe, nor has any sector been exclusively reserved, which seems to be the impression of hon. Member Shri Jagannatha Rao.

It has been suggested by some Members that an excessively large number of licences and letters of intent have been issued to the larger houses despite Government's declared policy.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Just before the elections.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : This impression is not quite correct, whether it relates to before the election or after the election.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Kindly quote the figures of licences you have issued just before the election and in similar periods in the year before and the year before that.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : First of all, we have to distinguish between licences and letters of intent. Licences are essentially a mechanical follow-up of letters of intent issued earlier,.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : And money.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :.....and are granted when the party has fulfilled the conditions which the letter of intent has been issued. There is also a category of COB licences which have to be allowed to parties who had set up manufacturing facilities, or taken effective steps to do so, in respect of delicensed industries during the period 1966 to February 1970.

It is therefore only the fresh letters of intent issued after the announcement of the new policyin February 1970 that should be taken into account in seeing how that policy was being implemented. Since February 1970, when the modified policy was announced, the number of letters of intent issued to larger houses during the year is fifteen, out of which only one is for a new undertaking, the remaining being for expansion or manufacture of new articles in existing undertakings. Similarly, during the first five months of 1971, ten letters of intent have been issued to large houses, out of which only two are for new undertakings, the rest being for expansion or manufacture of new articles in existing undertakings.

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

I should like to add that there is no scope for comparison with the previous year because the new licensing policy came into force in February 1970 when we made the distinction between the larger houses and the foreign dominated houses on the one hand, and the rest on the other.

In the modified licensing policy we have announced considerable liberalisation in respect of licensing new units in the middle sector so as to widen the enterpreneurial base in our economy We are constantly reviewing our policy for the benefit of small and medium enterpreneurs One important decision relates to the exemption limit for licensing industrial units involving an investment upto Rs. 1 crore, subject to certain norms relating to foreign exchange The limitations relating to foreign exchange were that the import of capital goods should not exceed ten per cent of the value of the fixed assets to be added or Rs 10 lakhs, whichever was less, that there should be no requirement of imported components for more than three years from the commencement of production, and that there should be no requirement of imported raw materials of a value more than three per cent of the ex-factory value of production, or Rs 3 lakhs whichever was less Companies belonging to the 20 larger houses, foreign concerns and dominant undertakings are, however, excluded from the scope of this liberalisation.

As a measure of further liberalisation, I am glad to take this opportunity to announce to the hon House, it has been decided to raise the exemption limit in respect of import of capital goods so that undertakings requiring imported capital goods upto Rs 5 lakhs, or ten per cent of the additional fixed assets-whichever is higher will not be required to obtain a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act Similarly, it has been decided to modify the conditions regarding the import of components and raw materials for the purpose of exemption from the licensing provisions so that under takings which do not require more than ten per cent by way of imported components after three years or which do not require imported raw materials of a value more than five per cent of the ex-factory value of annual production, subject to a maximum of Rs 5 lakhs, will not be required to obtain an industrial licence In reckoning the imports of rawmaterials, steel and aluminium will continue to be excluded. The quantum of component imports, if any, during the first three years will be regulated in accordance with the phased manufacturing programme, as approved by the Directorate General of Technical Development, or other technical authority as the case may be

We hope that this further measure of liberalisation in the licensing policy will ensure greater freedom and opportunity for new entrepreneurs, particularly in the small and medium sectors, to play an important role in the national industrial effort

Besides the above we have given up rigid capacity considerations in regard to licensing so as to facilitate the growth of small and medium entrepreneurs in the middle sector As a logical corollary to our liberalised policy, I am glad to say that we have finally decided to give up the concept of keeping certain items in the 'banned' list altogether This will also incidentally bring some of the larger enterpreneurs or groups of enterpreneurs who were manufacturing some of the banned items into competition with new enterpreneurs and help improvement in the quality and quantity of production, reduction in prices and export promotion.

Today some members have emphasised on follow-up action. Once a letter of intent is issued, it shall be our endeavour to follow it up and if no effective step is taken within a reasonable time and if unnecessarily a party comes for extension of time, we will be chary in granting such extensions. It will also be our endeavour to see whether the raw materials are properly utilised or not.

I am grateful to the large nmuber of hon. members who have sounded a note of caution about going whole hog for foreign investment, assistance and collaborations. I may be permitted to state in this connection that we allow foreign collaboration only in sophisticated areas and fields of industry where there are rapid changes in processes or in technology and where importation of the latest technology would be in the best national interest. Our policy in regard to foreign investment has similarly been geared for some time to allowing the foreign investment only in such areas where there is a distinct and definite technological gap and where the inflow of foreign capital is likely to be of overall benefit to the national economy. I can assure hon. members that there is no change in our policy in this regard and that we continue to exercise the utmost vigilance and scrutiny before approving of proposals for foreign investment on a case by case basis. This subject is under constant review.

Not only is greater selectivity now being exercised in the matter of approval of foreign collaboration proposals, but specific guidelines have also been laid down. With a view to avoiding repetitive import of technology for the manufacture of same or similar products, efforts are made to conduct coordinated negotiations when a number of units are proposed to be set up for the manufacture of the same item at about the same time. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually approved only for a period of five years from commencement of production, both so as to ensure the absorption of such knowhow by Indian units as early as possible and also to encourage the establishment of adequate research and development facilities by Indian manufacturing units. In approving the terms of collaborations, care is also taken to see that there are no undue restrictions on exports of manufactured products. In many collaboration agreements, a provision is made which allows the know-how to be passed on to another Indian company, should it become necessary, on terms to be mutuallg agreed to by all concerned.

Foreign collaboration is luxury items and non-essential industries is normally not permitted, exceptions being made only in substantially export-oriented schemes. Collaboration is not allowed if the know-how is either indigenously available with the National Laboratories or can be made available within a reasonably short period.

While every effort is being made to encourage the development of indigenous technology around Indian raw materials and plant and equipment, the need for specialised technology, which is not indigenously available and cannot be indjgenously developed within a reasonable period still exists. Advanced technology is invariably being shared even between the developed countries, which underlines the importance of ensuring its inflow in carefully selected fields and under appropriate conditions, to under-developed economies.

Some members have referred to our reliance on foreign technicians when our own engineers and technicians remain unemployed.

As a matter of fact, our policy in this regard has been to allow the employment of foreign technicians and experts only where such employment will be in the national interest for the production of Sophisticated processes and technology in which we may be lacking in expertise.

14 hrs.

[Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury]

With effect from 1st April, 1971 the tax concessions granted to foreign short-term technicians have been substantially sealed down both in regard to the income for which tax concession is to be allowed and the total period of such concession. Complete exemption of tax is to be allowed hereafter to foreign technicians seeking employment after 1st April 1971 only up to a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month for a period of two years. For salaries in excess of this amount the tax will have to be paid by the employer. If the period of two years will have to be extended in any exceptional case, the foreign technician could get income-tax concession for a further period of only two years provided the employer bears the tax on his entire salary. The entire tax concession so far was on full salary for five years which on extension is allowed for another three years, making a total of eight years. That was previous position. Now it is only for a maximum period of four years, for which the short-term foreign technician can be given tax exemption either wholly or partly. Hon. Members would agree that considering the need for introduction of sophisticated technological processes in the country the tax concessions now granted are quite limited, particularly in the light of the salaries enjoyed by them in developing countries. At any rate, we have today only a handful of foreign short-term technicians who enjoy tax concession.

Several hon. Members have expressed their considerable anxiety about the lack of development of industrially backward areas and the consequent perpetuation of regional imbalance already existing within the country. I fully share the anxiety of the hon. Member about this vital and explosive situation. I myself am fully aware of the sense of grievance being held by inhabitants and representatives of such areas. I would like to assure the House that it shall be my best endeavour to eliminate regional imbalances and ensure even growth throughout the country although it is by no means an easy task.

This question has been engaging our attention for quite some time and we have identified the backward districts which are to be given financial and fiscal incentives for starting industries. As the members are aware, a scheme of Central subsidy for setting up industrial units in the industrially backward areas is being worked out under which these facilities would be available for two districts in each of the nine industrially backward states and one districts or area in each of the other States and Union Territories. Apart from that about 200 districts have been selected in consultation with the State Government to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. The Central financial institutions are also surveying the backward States with a view to identifying their industrial potential. Survey of some of the States have already been completed and necessary follow up actions are being taken.

In this context we have been considering for some time the question of providing a 'transport subsidy' for the industries to be started in certain backward areas of the country where the proporation of transport costs to the total production costs of the industrial products is relatively higher as compared to other district in the country.

I have pleasure to inform the House that the Government have decided to provide for payment of a subsidy equivalent to 50 percent of the transport cost of both raw material and finished products for all new industries to be started in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam includin

Meghalaya, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA.

In the case of Jammu and Kashmir the subsidy would at present be payable for transport cost between the railhead of Pathankot and the site location of the industrial unit in the State. In the case of Assam, including Meghalaya and Nagaland, and Manipur and Tripura, the subsidy would be payable on the transport cost between Siliguri the and site on the industrial unit.

The subsidy would also be available to the existing industrial units in these States and Union Territories for expansion or diversification to be effected by them subjected to certain conditions.

This scheme will come into force with immediate effect and will remain in force for next five years. The steps enumerated by me, I hope, would help accelerate the pace of industrial development of the backward areas add go a long way to removing regional imbalances.

A number of references have been made in the course of debate to the working of the public sector undertakings. Over the past decade very large investments have been made in manufacturing programmes directly undertaken by Government which are designed to fill major technological gaps particularly for the manufacture of heavy capital equipment and the like. By their very nature many of these projects involve substantial capital outlays and long gestation periods.

Now more recently there has been a significant trend towards further expansion of the role of the public sector not only to cover technoiogical gaps but also to meet major production gaps that are likely to develop in various essential fields including consumer industries. I am sure, hon. Members will agree with me that the entry of the public sector in fields where the private sector is already operating would ensure better productivity and all round performance through greater competition. However, I agree that the role of the public sector must be made really effective as well as efficient.

Members have expressed their concern about the inefficient and indifferent performance of some of the public sector undertakings. The performance of these public sector enterprises is being kept under constant review by the various administrative ministries and the concerned managements as well as the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Government have undertaken steps to improve the efficiency of the public sector undertakings by (1) improving the utilisation of capacity by diversification of production, promotion of exports and other means, and (2) by improving the managerial and operational efficiency.

Of the public sector manufacturing plants, four units have made profits in varying degrees during the last year. These are Hindustan Cables, Instrumentations Limited, Kota, BHEL, which has made a small profit for the first time this year, and NIDC. The performance of the Instrumentations plant at Kota and of BHEL, specially of the Trichy plant for heavy boilers, has been particularly satisfactory.

Hon. Members are perhaps aware that BHEL recently got an export order for boilers to Malaysia valued at over Rs. 10 crores which is extremely creditable. In the other two units of BHEL also the position has improved considerably and the Hardwar unit has now got a fairly satisfactory order book which would now enable it to break even within a reasonable period of time.

Of the manufacturing units which incurred losses during 1970-71, heavy losses were incurred by HEL Bhopal for a variety of reasons including insufficient labour-management relations over the last year. I had recently visited the plant and I hope that as a result of the measures being taken consequent to my visit the performance of this unit would improve substantially during the present year.

[Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury]

HMT also incurred some lossei during the last year but its production has now greatly picked up because of the improved machine tool demand as also because of export efforts made by the company. An important line of diversification has been the manufacture of tractors in the Pinjore unit whose tractors should now be in the market.

The various projects which continue to be at construction stage at present are the cement and paper projects, the machine tools project at Ajmer and the Pumps and Compressors plant at Naini. I hope, as and when, these projects go into production, their performance will certainly beat least as satisfactory as has been projected in the detailed project reports for these units.

I fully endorse hon. Member, Shri Sequeira's viewpoint about the need for professional management of these undertakings. However. I do not share his pessimism about the capabilities of "retired bureaucrats" and "defeated politicians." There are some capable retired officials, may not be all, and this applies equally to some of our friends, the politicians. However, I would certainly agree that this does not apply to all who come under this category and a greater degree of selectivity is certainly necessary while recruiting personnel for the various public sector undertakings. In the framing of personnel policies for such undertakings, it is being ensured that the persons are placed in responsible position only if they are wholly involved in the working of these units. For this reason, the Government servants in the public enterprises have been asked either to opt for the employment in these undertakings or revert to Government.

In the matter of salaries and emoluments also, efforts have been made to ensure that really suitable people are attracted to the top and middle management levels in public sector undertakings. Considerable authority has also been delegated to public sector enterprises so that they have adequate operational freedom in their day to day activities. At the same time, systematic and periodical reviews are taken to improve the performance of each undertaking *vis-a-vis* the targets and objectives.

An important element in the efficient functioning of the public sector undertaking is labour-management relationship to witch aspect the hon. Member, Shri N. K. Sinha has drawn our attention. One cannot say that this has been wholly satisfactory so far and in more than one project, this is becoming a matter of considerable concern for the Government. This is consequently an aspect to which I propose to devote special attention. To remove the aura of suspicion and misunderstanding, we are trying to involve the labour in management of some of the public sector units at various levels. I have every reason to believe that that the next year would bring about substantial improvement in the working of these projects ond the financial results of most of the public undertkings in this Ministry would reflect considerable credit to corporate management as a whole.

Several hon. Members have suggested that public sector projects should primarily be located in the under-developed areas. While I fully sbbscribe to the necessity of reducing the regional imbalances to the maximum extent, it has to be appreciated that the location of industrial projects involving large investments would necessarily have to be guided by techno-economic considerations. If from the point of view of technical feasibility a project can as well be located in a backward area as in an industrially-developed region, preference must and necessarily be for the less developed region. This policy is already being followed and I can assure the House that there will be no deviation from this path.

Besides defining a larger role of the public sector, the Government dave accepted the concept of joint sector as suggested by the Licensing Policy Fnquiry Committee. As the House is aware, the concept of the joint sector involves among other things a greater degree of State participation and direction in undertakings which have the component of private participation as well. An essential feature of this concept is that where private undertakings receive a substantial measure of assistance from public and financial institutions, such institutions should have the option to conevrt the loans given by them into equity It was mentioned by hon. Member, Shri Jaganath Rao durihg the debate that guidelines for the joint sector have not been issued. I would like to inform the House that certain broad guidelines have actually been issued by the Department of Banking on 1st May, 1971, and details of these guidelines have also been furnished to the House in reply to certain questions put to us earlier. However, if the hon, Members have some suggestions about the joint sector, I will be very happy to have them and get them examined.

Sir, I think I have dealt with most of the points raised by the hon. Members regarding policy aspects.

Many of my friends have complained that there is chronic delay in the disposal of pending industrial licensing applications in my Ministry, I have got a detailed study made for finding out the cause which delay the disposal of these applications. Unfortunately, one of the cause for delay is that the entrepreneurs do not give complete details in the applications in the first instance. It is also clear that before licence applications can be disposed of, several authorities like DC (SSI) DGTD and other concerned Ministries, etc. have to be consulted on various matters which naturally takes some time. I have now ensured that the Licensing Committee meetings should be held regularly every fortnight and difficulties and delays are avoided by continuous meetings and discussions in my Ministry as well as in inter-departmental meetings. Members will be glad to know that during the first five months of 1971 alone, 326 licences and 432 letters of intent were issued against a total of 363 licences and 438 letters of intent issued during the 12 months of 1970. At this rate, I am sure that the tolal disposals this year would be more than double of what was achieved last year

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : This is out of how many applications you have received ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I will give that information. I am, however, still not satisfied with this achievement, In order to find out where delays occur, not only in the issue of letters of intent or industrial licences, but also in giving all the other clearances which an entrepreneur needs before he can start work on an industrial project in the field, I have ordered a quick case study of 50 representative cases in my Ministry from the stage of application for industrial licence upto the last clearance needed from Government. The results of this study should be in my hands in a month or so and hon. Members may rest assured that on the basis of the study, I will do all I can to accelerate the grant of all clearances, and not only the letter of intent and the industrial licence, as much as possible.

The position yearwise is this : in the year 1967, total applications received was 849, number of licences issned—293 and number of Letters of Intent issued—249. In 1968, applications received were 905. licences issued --221 and letters of intent issued--154. In 1969, 1420 applications were received, 221 licences were issued and 334 letters of intent were issued. In 1970, 3033 applications were received, 363 licences were issued and 438 letters of intent were issued. This year, 1971, upt o 31st

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

May 1971, applications received—1256, licences issued—326 and letters of intent issued—432.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : So, you have an enormous backlog ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No. Certainly, there was a backlog of about 3000 applications We are trying to clear them and we have by now cleared about 1500 of them.

A few of our friends pointed out the special problems created by the industrial situation in West Bengal. I am painfully aware of the situation which has led to the stagnation and decline of economic activity in West Bengal I would like to assure the hon. Members that Government is conscious of its responsibilities to reviving the industrial climate of West Bengal in close cooperation with the Government of West Bengal and a number of steps have been taken recently to assist and to provide relief to individual concerns

One of the major steps to revive sick units is by giving financial assistance to such units by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which has its h. q. at Calcutta. This Corporation confines its activities for the present to West Bengal alone and has a paid up capital of Rs 2.5 crores. The Corporation has already received 60 applications from West Bengal for assistance valued for Rs 5.28 crores. Of these, assistance to 6 companies amounting to Rs. 146 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Other major step that has been taken is the decision to develop Haldia as an industrial area. A refinery with an investment of Rs. 55 crores is already coming up. Besides this a Dock project is expected to be set up in the middle of 1972. There are proposals under consideration also for setting up a Fertilizer and Soda Ash Plant with an investment of Rs. 60 crores and a Petro-Chemical Complex and a Ship. Building yard for the region. We are processing the licensing of applications from West Bengal on a priority basis. Similarly, by allocating sufficient raw materials, we are taking particular care to see that the units of this area are kept at the optimum level of production. As the Members are aware, in the Import policy for 1971-72 provision has already been made for advance allocation of raw materials to closed industrial units particularly in West Bengal. Under this, the requirements for 3 months will be allowed to be imported in order to commence production and the balance of 9 months requirements will be permitted on production of evidence that the factory has been reopened and production started The Government have also taken over certain closed units after investigation under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act The House is aware that Government has taken over Ms. Braithwaite and Co. and Ms Gresham and Craven

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : What steps have you taken regarding Brjtannia Engineering ? We were told-that there will be an enquuiry about this.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Britannia Engineering Company enquiry has been completed and we are examining that matter. (*Interruption*) There is no project before us at the moment for setting up a cement plant in West Bengal. The suggestion would certainly receive our consideration,

The hon. Member for Kerala, Shri Vayalar Ravi referred to the fact that after laying of the foundation-stone of the Palghat Public Sector Unit of the Instrumentations Ltd., no further steps have been taken to set up the plant. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the proposal had to be staggered in view of the slackening of demand for the Process Control Instruments. We have taken a decision that when the need for the

creation of additional capacty arises, every endeavour would be made to set up a project at Palghat as originally envisaged.

A very forceful plea was made by Shri Nageswar Rao for taking over of Ms. Andhra Scientific Company by the Government. The affairs of this company have been investigated by an enquiry body and the findings of the Committee are under examination of the Government We expect to take a decision shortly.

The hon Member Shri C C Desai referred to the large number of letters of intent or licences issued for the manufacture of tractors to the large scale imports of fully built-up tractors and to the closing down of the Hindustan Tractor Factory at Baroda

I would like to mention in this connection that we have been giving every encouragement and assistance to the tractor manufacturing units for procurement and installation of the plant and machinery required as soon as possible as also for the import of components and raw materials to help achieve the level of production. The financing institutions like the IFC, the ICICI have also been advised to give priority to the tractor manufacturers wherever request for financial assistance is sought for. Despite all this assistance, the progress made by the existing tractor manufacturers has been low, and even now, some of them have not reached their full production capacity. In fact, the level of production has not yet reached the anticipated demand for tractors as worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture

In such a situation, the import of a large number of tractors was perhaps inevitable in the past. We had, therefore been compelled to agree to the import of tractors in the past to fill up the gap between demand and indigenous production. However, I would like to mention that recently we have taken the view that having regard to the indigenous production and the imports which are still in the pipeline, there is no need for further imports at this stage.

As regards the closure of the Hindustan Tractors Factory, Baroda, we have been watching with concern for some time the gradual fall in production in this unit. I may inform the House that an investigating body has been asked to inquire into the affairs and to submit its report within a period of two months As soon as the report is received, I shall have it examined expeditiously for appropriate remedial measures.

A eference has also been made about the production of passenger cars and jeeps in the country and the near-monopolistic situation this industry. It has been pointed out that taking advantage of the seller's market vehicles of poor quality are put in the market by the manufacturer at an unreasonably high price. As the House is is aware. the prices of passenger cars were notified by the Government in September, 1969, However, the manufacturers filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court of India challenging the validity of the order under which the prices were notified. After hearing the arguments on both sides the Supreme Court passed an order for the appointment of a committee to recommend the fair selling prices for all the three, passenger cars manufactured in the country, after taking into consideration all relvant matters, Accordingly the Car Price Induiry Commission was constituted for the purpose The report of the commission received in March this year. The report of the commission is now under consideration. However, a copy of the report of the commission was filed before the Supreme Court. The court heard the case on 15th April, 1971, and made an interim order, despite our views to the contrary, allowing the manufacturer of the three passenger cars to increase the prices of their cars to hmounts not exceeding those recommended by the commission. This interim order

[Shri Momul Haque Choudhary]

would be subject to the final order that the court might make after taking into consideration the prices fixed by the Government The case will be heard again by the Supreme Court in the first week of August 1971 The subject of car price, therefore, is *sub judice*

I agree that the quality of the passenger cars at present being produced in the country leaves much to be desired I myself am a victim as anybody else is Some time back, Government had appointed an expert committee to go into the question of deterioration of the quality of passenger cars and to make suitable recommendations to Government The committee made a number of useful recommendations for improving the quality of passenger cars manufactured in the country These were accepted by the Government and were brought to the notice of the manufacturers for implementation

In order to ensure that the committee's recommendations as accepted by Government were implemented by the manufacturers, satutory directions under section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 were also issued to them in respect of the more important of these recommendations I regret to have to say that in spite of the measures taken so far there has been no significant improvement in the quality of passenger cars manufactured in the country Government feel that the only way to make available cars of dependable quality at reasonable prices to the public is to expose the existing private sector units to competition from an efficient and economically operated public sector project

Accordingly, Government have already decided in principle to establish additional capacity in the public sector for the production of 50,000 cars per annum of a proven design At present, we are engaged in detailed negotiation with four foreign parties who have submitted offer of collaboration, with a view to selecting a suitable model and the foreign collaborator

I would assure the House that my Ministry is pursuing the project vigorously to secure its early implementation

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA What is the guarantee that that car will be better than the existing one ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Let us live in hope

As regards jeeps the correct position is that jeep type vehicles are at present being manufactured by one unit in the private sector and also by an undertaking under the Ministry of Defence

In view of the limited demand for this type of vehicles there has been little evidence of any interest to establish a third unit in this field However if any worthwhile proposal is received for establishment of any unit for the manufacture of jeep type vehicles, it will receive careful consideration

The point raised by one of the hon members about the working of the Indian Standards Institution has been noted by me We shall look into it

My colleague Prof Siddheswar Prasad has already dealt with question raised about small scale industries yesterday I would like to assure the House that the small scale sector would be assisted in every possible way in the allocation of raw materials, either indigenous or imported In fact, this year it has been decided to allocate straightway 50 per cent more of imported nonferrous metals to the small scale sector than what was allowed in the last year

Suggestions from many hon members for having a job-oriented and labour-intensive industrial programme would be

adequately met by a conscious development of the small-scale sector which figures prominently in our industrial strategy. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has also drawn up an ambitious scheme to train the unemployed/qualified engineers and teachnicians and help them in setting up small-scale units. I am glad to be able to inform the House that under this scheme, 1300 graduate qualified engineers and technicians have already been trained and another 700 are presently undergoing this training Although the actual setting up of the industrial units by these engineers is being followed up by the State Governments, we are also assisting them in various ways.

Shri Panda made a reference to the mismanagement of the affairs of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown. The House may be interested to learn that we have appoined a body of persons to inquire into the affairs of this company under sec. 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : With Shri Sethi as Chairman ? The same man.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The Committee has been asked to report expeditiously and on receipt of the report necessary action will be taken about this matter.

Shri Panda also made a reference to setting up of a new steel plant in Orissa and the closing down of a private steel plant in that State. The matter concerns the Ministry of Steel and I am afraid I will not be able to reply at the moment.

He also alluded to the National Industrial Development Croporation. It is true that the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament examined the working of the Corporation upto the year ended 31 March, 1969. The Report was adopted by the Committee on 6th March, 1970 and presented to the Lok Sabha on 13 April, 1970. The recommendations of the Committee have already been considered by Government and they have submitted their views and replies to the Committee. We are looking into the matter further.

Dr. Henry Austin brought to the notice of the House certain pending matters with regard to the State of Kerala.

Very recently the Industries Minister of Kerala came and discussed these matters. I can assure him that these matters are receiving our attention, and we will certainly try to dispose of these matters as quickly as possible.

Shri H. M. Patel has made some very useful suggestions, including the one to set up a committee. We will look into the same carefully.

With regard to the last point raised by Shri Banerjee, we are examining it, and I will be able to communicate to him our decision in this matter, I hope, within the next 24 or 48 hours.

I have not been able to cover many of the small but important points raised by hon Members, but I can assure them that it is only because of paucity of time. They will receive my consideration and also of my colleagues.

With these words, I commend the Demands to the House. I request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions and pass the Demands unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the president to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demand Nos. 53, 56 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the president *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 54 and 55 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below- Ed.*]

Demand No. 53—Ministry of Industrial Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,43,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

Demand No. 54 Industries

"That a sun not exceeding Rs. 5,12,43,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defary the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

Demand No. 55- Salt

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,24,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Salt'."

Demand No. 56– Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,74,46,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development'."

Demand No. 128—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,27,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development'."

14.38 hrs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 28 to 32, 122 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which six hours are available.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 28—Ministry of Agriculture

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,55,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

Demand No 29—Agriculture

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,38,79,000 be granted to the President *to Complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Demand No. 30—Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,51,42,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

Demand No. 31—Forest

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,95,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of march, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

Demand No. 32—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,93,76,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture'."

Demand No 122—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Motion moved

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs 82,24,41,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Purchase of Fertilizers."

Demand No 123—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Motion moved

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs 62,69,75,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture

*SHRI B N REDDY (Niryalguda) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is making propaganda on a large scale about green revolution whenever we talk of agriculture They also talk of considerable increase in the agricultural production Such a Government which talk loud of green revolution day in and day out is not able to reply to the crucial question of cost of living index of people living in the villages going down day by day This Government which professes socialism and social justice as its articles of faith have not come forward to answer why the poverty of the people in the villages is on the increase On the one hand the production is increasing, and on other, poverty is also increasing The number of people who are becoming poorer and poorer day by day is on the increase As stated by Mr Wolfe, the representative of the World Bank

> 'Taken together they represented 67% of the total rural population and of these an estimated 154 to 210 million live in abject poverty or at level of two hundered rupees *per capita* per year'

This is the statement given by a representative of the World Bank Several other experts of the Reserve Bank of India stated that in 1960-61, 52% of the population live at poverty level or below poverty level In 1967 68 the figures are 70% Further the National Sample Survey revealed that in 1967 68 the *per capita* monthly expenditure of the top 5% is 13 times that of the lower 5% in the rural areas More than 60% of the rural population lives on 67 paise a day This shows the disparity of the incomes of the top 5% people and the 5% at the other end in the rural areas The National Sample Survey has also stated that the percentage of the population below minimum subsistence level of living in 1960 61 is 38 03% whereas in 1967-68 it went upto 53 02%. This clearly proves that the population living below subsistence level is growing The Government cannot deny this fact Further this percentage of population living below the minimum sub sistence level poverty trebled in Bengal and doubled in Haryana As the production is increasing, the availability of food is decreasing This is a paradox The figures for availability of food *per capita* in 1961 was 466 grams per day and in 1968, 452 grams per day and in 1969, 437 grams per day When the population is growing, when the number of people living below

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu

subsistence level is growing I cannot comprehend what this green revolution has achieved. As per the statement of a famous industrial expert this green revolution has created a "green class", a special class of people, but has not benefited the people at large. This Government is thus guilty of creating a new class against the principles of socialism this Government proclaims to be a champion of. In the *Economic Times* dated 21st April 1971 it is stated that with the advent of green revolution a new class called "green class" has come to control a sizable protion of food available in the country.

Now to land reforms; in its agricultural policy under socialism the Government had stated that it is bound by the principle of equitable and just distribution of land. This has been reiterated by the Prime Minister also. But the question of land reforms has become a shameful and rediculous drama in the hands of these Congress rulers. The truth is that the Government is not prepared to imrlement its own policy. This fact is borne out by the Home Ministry's report wherein it is stated that "the fact of the depressed position of the share croppers, and tenants, small cultivators whether in regard to tenurial security or their share in the produce or payment of fair wages, distribution of the land to the landless poor peasants and general improvement of conditions of agriculture all this can be boardly described as effects of the disquilibrium and imbalances in the rural areas". Analysing further the failure of the Government in respect of the agrarian policy it stated that "about 82% of total number of tenants mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal do not enjoy fixity of tenure. They are either tenants at will or subject to landlord's right of resumption or enjoy temporary protection only." A Chief Ministers Conference was held in October last year. In that Conference the Chief Ministers of important States expressed their opinion against fixation of ceiling on land holdings. The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh were against fixation of ceiling on land holdings. Some how the Government managed to skip this issue up. That shows that the Chief Ministers of the States who are main supporters of this Government are clearly against fixation of ceilings on the land holdings.

Recently it has been estimated that in Rajasthan about 25 lakh acres of land were available for distribution to landless people. After some time the acreage of purplus land had dwindled to 2 lakh acres. They have also fixed a date by which they proposed to distribute this land. That date is long past and what we find now is a tussle among the leaders of Rajasthan for Chief Ministership. In Andhra Pradesh they enacted a law ten years ago, for fixation of ceiling on land holdings. They had then estimated that the available land was about 89 lakh acres. Out of this land, not a single acre has so far been distributed. Sometime ago the Government of Andhra Pradesh had enacted a Tenancy Act. But this does not go far as the right of resumption of land by the landlords even at the cost of tenants Tho are already in possession of that land has been ensured therein. In the Telengana region there already existed a Tenancy Act, which was as a result of a fierce struggle by the people of Telengana. But even this act has not been made applicable to the other regions of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I feel that all these Acts of land reforms are a hoax on the gullible people. Such "Socialist" acts can only be passed by the socalled socialist Congress rulers of the present day. The land reforms have become a night mare to the farmers as they take away even their existing minimum rights. In an article in the *Times of India* of 3rd May 1971, an eminent scientist Dr. Swaminathan stated that over 71 per cent of land is in the hands of 19% of the rural fami-

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

lies. Mr. Wolfe the representative of the World Bank, also stated "that it is estimated that in 1969 out of a total rural population of 434 million, 103 million owned no land at all and another 185 million operated less than 5 acres per family. Taken together they represent 67% of the total rural population". The Correspondent of *Hindustan Times* stated on 16 October that 90% of 160 million agricultural labourers owned neither land nor homestead. Of late we also see a decrease of proportion in the landed peasantry. It boils down to this that farmers have no land in their hands. 80% of the land is concentrated in the hands of 20% of land lords. We find that the farmers are losing their losing their lands day by day as a result of the so called land reforms. These land reforms are only meant as political deception played on people and to achieve concentration of land in the hands of a few landlords. The land reforms have become a big hoax. If at all the land less farmers have achived something during the 23 years of the Congress rule it was only due to their concerted and combined struggle. This became possible only when the farmers and agricultural labourers laid their liver in order to fight this congress rule, this congress which professes socialism. In Bengal, the andless farmers succeeded in their struggle only after sacrificing their lives and got 6 lakhs acres of land distributed among themselves.

In Telengana, the farmers has to fight against an army of 30,000 people for achieving their rights. This Government at that time tried to suppress the struggle of the farmers by letting loose the fury of a huge military machine. They have killed about 3 to 4 thousand farmers. They subjected these landless farmers to all sorts of atrocities in Kerala and in Bengal. The farmers had to wage a relentless battle at life and death for achieving their goal. But this Government did not do anything by way of land reforms. The hands of the present day Congress rulers are totally tainted with the blood of those heroic farmers who waged a great battle and shed their blood. If you look at the performance of these Congress rulers it would become very clear that they are only following a policy of land reforms which will perpetuate the system of landlordism. That this is not a socialist Government as professed by them, that this is not a Government which is bound by the principles of socialism, that this is not a representative Government of down trodden poor people of this country and that this is not a Government which is determined to break the shakles of those poor landless agriculturists, is evident when you look at their real faces. In this Government we have big capitalists as ministers. The persons occupying seats of power in the States as well as in the centre are undoubtedly the agents of big landlords and capitalists. There is no doubt about it. Such a Government talks of green revolution and socialism; I warn them that their days are numbered. I would also state that they can no longer cheat the people by these tall and high sounding slogans. I conclude by saying that the Government can no longer perpetuate the policy of supporting the landlords.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in setting up another sugar mill in Ratlam and Mandsaur districts in Madhya Pradesh despite the availability of raw material in abundance there and the demand of the residents of these districts (10)],

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check irregularities being committed in the sale of fertilizers (12)].

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure in encouraging the agricultural science and in its proper dissemination (16)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make latest experiments in the field of agriculture and to make technical know-how available in villages (17)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to afford protection to the cane-growers (18)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture be' reduced by Rs 100.

'Failure to increase the production of cash-crops (19)'.

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make agricultural implements available to farmers at cheap prices and on easy terms (20)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to bring efficiency in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (22)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make and enforce uniform laws for fixing ceiling of land in all States (34)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to distribute Government fallow land among landless persons (35)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills (36)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to utilise Panchayat system in the interest of general public (37)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make country self-sufficient in foodgrains (38)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to nationalise the wholesale trade in foodgrains (39)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to effect radical changes in the field of agriculture (40)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry af Agriculture be redu ced to Re 1

[Failure to provide land to the land less people (41)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be redu ced by Rs 100

[Failure to take measures to prevent rotting and wastage of wheat in Haryana, Punjab and other States (42)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to check arbitrariness of Food Corporation of India (43)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to check the increase in the price of sugar (44)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be re duced by Rs 100.

[Allowing sugar mill owners to earn more profits by decontrolling sugar (45)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to take action against the black-marketeers in foodgrains (46)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to check increase in the prices of foodgrains (47)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to accept genuine demands of the employees of Food Corporation of India (48)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to fix the price of sugarcane at Rs 10 per quintal (49)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be re duced by Rs 100

[Need to introduce Panchayati System at State-level in Bihar (50)]

That the Demand uuder the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to give more funds to Bihar for developing minor irrigation schemes (51)]

That the Demand under the Head- 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to make the coo erative laws simple and comprehentive (52)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to compel the sugar mill owners to pay the arrears on accouut of sugarcane prices to the farmers (53)]

That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to sanction more funds for Bihar for sinking tube-wells (54)].

That the demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give more assistance to Bihar in view of the damage caused by excessive rains in the State, (55)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to send a second study group to Bihar to study the extent of damage caused by rains in the State (56)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to supply seeds and fertilizers to farmers in time (57)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failurr to make fertilizers arailable at cheep rates (58)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री गेंदा सिंह (पदरौना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जहां इस मांग का जोरदार समर्थन करना चाहता हूं वहां कटौती के प्रस्ताव का बहुत ही जोरदार विरोध करना चाहता हूं। यह विभाग ऐसा है कि जितने रुपये की मांग इसके लिए की गई है उससे कई गुने अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है। विरोधी दलों को कम से कम खेती बाड़ी का काम करने वाले विभाग को, जिसका सम्बन्ध 70 फीसदी जनता से है उसके लिये इस सभा में अधिक से अधिक धन देने की वकालत करनी चाहिये। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं रेड्डी साहब ने जो कटौती का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसको, विचार विनिमय होने के बाद अवश्य वापस ले लेंगे।

श्रीमन, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह कहना 16 आने गलत होगा कि देश में खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं है। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और उस उत्पादन को ले करके, जो हम विदेशो का मुंह देख रहे थे खुराक के मसले पर, अब हम कुछ अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की हिम्मत रखने लगे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है और मैं समझता हूँ देश का हर नागरिक इस बात को एक खुशी का दिन समझेगा। हां, मैं विरोधी दलों से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तथ्य को मानते हुए भी जहां तक बटवारे का सम्बन्ध है उसमें बराबरी ले आने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इसमें कोई सन्देह नही कि सरकार के सारे प्रयत्नों का जो अच्छा नतीजा आया उससे इस देश के कुछ बड़े किसानों ने ही लाभ उठाया और बड़े किसानों ने जहां लाभ उठाया वहां इस देश को भी इसका लाभ पहुँचा और दूसरे देशों की तरफ हम जो हाथ फैलाए हुए थे उसमें थोड़ी तसल्ली मिली और अब शायद उनके सामने हम

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

हाथ नही फैलायेंगे। इस बात को हमे नही भूलना चाहिए कि भारतवर्ष छोटे किसानो का देश है। अगर मै गलती नही करता—मन्त्री जी इस बात को दुरुस्त करेंगे—तो पाँच एकड़ से नीचे के काश्तकार इस देश मे दो तिहाई हैं जबकि आप साढे सात एकड तक के काश्तकारो को छोटा मानते है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश मे ऐसे किसानो की सख्या 85 परसेन्ट है। ढाई एकड का किसान जो सरकार की परिभाषा मे छोटा किसान माना जाता है मार्जिनल किसान माना जाता है उनकी संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश मे 67 परसेन्ट है। सारे लोग जोकि इस मामले मे महारत रखते है उनकी यह राय है कि ढाई एकड या पाच एकड से नीचे के काश्तकार हमारे सारे प्रयत्नो का अच्छा फल लेने मे असमर्थ रहे है। न तो उन्होने पानी का कोई बन्दोबस्त किया और न सरकार जो सब्सीडी देती है उसका ही कोई लाभ उठाया है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने मे वे जरूर मददगार रहे, अपनी मेहनत से उन्होने अपना प्रोडक्शन जरूर बढाया लेकिन इसमे अगर उनके लाभ उठाने की बात कोई कहता है तो मैं उसको गलत समझता हूं।

श्रीमन, ढ़ाई एकड़ से नीचे के काश्तकार और भूमिहीन—ये दोनो तबके इस देश की रीढ़ है। जब तक इस देश की रीढ़ को हम मजबूत नही करेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूँ न तो बेरोजगारी दूर होगी और न इडस्ट्रियल गुड्स जो दुनिया भर के हम बनाना चाहते है उनको लेने वाले ही काई होगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ देश के इस बड़े तबके की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए और मैं बहुत अदब के साथ मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अब तक के हमारे प्रयत्न है वह शून्य के बराबर है। इस तबके को मदद करने के लिए कोइ बड़ी भारी उम्मीद हम नही रखते है क्योंकि अगले साल भी जो हम करने जा रहे हैं उसमे भी कोई बहुत बडी बात हम उनके साथ नही कर रहे है। मैं इसकी तफसील मे जाना नही चाहता हूँ क्यो समय कम है लेकिन इशारे से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का अजसरेनी इस बातो पर विचार करना चाहिए और जो छोटे किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर है उनकी तरफ ध्यान दे करके अपनी सारी क्रिया शक्ति और कायकलाप ऐसा बनाना चाहिए कि उन तक सरकारी सहायता पहुच सके।

एक बात मै और अज कर दू कि हम नाबराबरी और विषमता के बडे विरोधी है। हम चाहते है कि मुल्क मे सम्पत्ति का विभाजन बराबरी के सिद्धात पर हो। लेकिन यह जो हरी क्राति हो रही है इसम भी इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारी विषमता बढ रही है। ग्रामीण किसानो मे एक तबका जरूर ऐसा है जो उससे ज्यादा धन पैदा कर रहा है इसलिए कही ऐसा न हो कि वहाँ पर धनी और गरीब मे फासला जो है वह पहले से कही अधिक हो जाये—इस बात को हमे जरूर ध्यान मे रखना चाहिए। यही हालत खेतिहर मजदूरो की भी है। मैं एक दो बातें और मंत्री जी की निगाह मे लाना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न का जो दाम है या जितनी फसले किसान बेचने के लिए पैदा करता है उसकी कीमत में एक टेक्नीक और हिक्मत-अमली अपनाई जाती है जिसकी वजह से उसको मजबूर होकर सस्ते दाम पर बेचना पड़े। जब उसका सामान कारखाने तक पहुच जाता है, कारखाने मे

कुछ टेक्नीकल लोगो के हाथो से छुआछूत हो जाती है और जिस समय मैन्युफैक्चर्ड गुडस की शक्ल मे वह सामान बदल जाता है तो फिर उसकी कीमत पर दुनिया की किसी शक्ति का कोई काबू नही रहता है कि जिस मुनासिब कीमत पर उसको बिकना चाहिए उसी पर उसको बिकवाया जा सके।

उदाहरण के लिए और चीजो को न लेकर मैं शकर की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। शकर का आज डि-कन्ट्रोल हो गया है। हमारी यह आशा थी और यह आशा करनी भी चाहिए कि डि-कन्ट्रोल के बाद शकर कुछ सस्ते मूल्य पर लोगो को मिलने लगेगी लेकिन ऐसा नही हुआ। हिसाब-किताब मे ज्यादा समय लग जायेगा वरना मै सिद्ध करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि शकर की कीमत जो पहले मिल मालिक पाते थे उससे आज अधिक पाने लगे है लेकिन किसान के लिए उसमे कोई राहत की गुजायश नही है। पिछले साल हमने यह नियम रखा था कि 40 परसेन्ट शकर खुली मिलेगी और 60 परसेन्ट सरकारी दाम पर बिकेगी लेकिन अब 40 परसेन्ट और 60 परसेन्ट, दोनो ही एक कीमत पर बिक रही है। और जब दोनो ही एक कीमत पर बिकेगी तो जितना उसको पिछले साल के हिसाब से मिलना चाहिए था उससे अधिक मिल रहा है लेकिन इसमे किसान का कोई हक नही है कि एक रत्ती भी वह पा सके। मै उम्मीद करता हूँ जब अगले साल गन्ने का दाम सरकार तय करेगी तो उस सम्बन्ध मे कुछ हमारी बात भी सुनेगी और ऐसा फैसला करेगी जिससे अगले साल चीनी का अकाल न पड़ने पावे। मैं इस सदन मे इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ और चेतावनी के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गन्ने की कीमत यही रही तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत नही जो चीनी का अकाल पड़ने से रोक सके। जिस कीमत पर हम चीनी ले रहे हैं उस कीमत पर अगले साल चीनी मिलनी दुश्वार हो जायेगी या तो आप बाहर से चीनी मंगाने के लिए मजबूर होंगे या कन्ट्रोल करेंगे जिसका नतीजा, मैं समझता हूँ अच्छा होने वाला नही है।

15 hrs.

श्रीमन, जब शुगर केन हमारे पास रहे तब तो पैरिशेबिल कमोडिटी है और उसके लिए हमारे ऊपर एक हजार दबाव है कि हम को अपना गन्ना उसी फैक्ट्री के हाथ बेचना पड़ेगा जिसको सरकार बिकवाये। लेकिन शुगर से एक बडी गन्दी चीज निकलती है जिसको मोलेसेज कहते है। जिसकी कीमत सरकार ने 67 पैसे फी क्विंटल तय की है। लेकिन कभी कभी वह 67 रु० की क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिकता है। वह चीज कट्रोल मे है, अब थोडी सी शायद छूट दे दी गई पर मै नही समझता 67 पै० फी क्विंटल उसका दाम होने के बाद कैसे वह 67 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिकता है, क्या उसका हिसाब है और किस तरह से सरकार उसका हिसाब किताब लगाती है। इन्कम टैक्स वाला भी 67 पैसे के हिसाब से ही दाम जोड कर उस पर टैक्स लगाता होगा।

रुई बहुत पडी हुई है फिर भी 100 करोड रु० की रुई हर साल हम बाहर से मगाते है। हमारे देश के विशेषज्ञो का यह मत हैं कि हम जो विदेशी रुई मंगाते हैं उसी के मुकाबले की रुई हम पैदा कर सकते है। उन्होंने कुछ सुजाता और सुवीन किस्म की रुई पैदा की है जिससे हम वैसी ही रुई

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

अपने देश में पैदा कर सकते हैं। और उसकी पैदावार की ज्यादा है। फिर समझ में नहीं आता कि हम क्यों नहीं उस तरह की रुई अपने ही देश में पैदा करते। बड़ा पैसा हम विदेशों से मंगाने पर खर्च करते हैं जिसको मेरी राय में बन्द करना चाहिये। मैं विरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये पैसे की मांग कीजिये, खेती बजट को बढ़ाने की हमको मांग करनी चाहिये। और यह फैसला करना चाहिये कि जिस तरह से हमने गेहूँ में अपने को स्वावलम्बी बनाया है उसी तरह से रुई में भी स्वावलम्बी बनना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें स्वावलम्बी बनने में हमको देर नहीं लगेगी।

जूट की तस्वीर भी हमको खराब मालूम होती है। जब किसान जूट बेचता है अपने खेत पर, अपने बाजार में तो उसे सस्ती कीमत पर लिया जाता है। और कलकत्ता में वह अगर पहुँच जाए तो उसकी बोटम प्राइस उसको भी कभी कभी 20 रु० से 40 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से मिलती है। हम को इतजाम करना चाहिए कि काश्तकार जहाँ पैदा करता है उससे कुछ दूर पर ही उसको सही कीमत मिल सके। हम मान लेते हैं इस बात को कि काश्तकार पैदा करता है और पैदा करने के बाद उसकी सस्ती चीज बिकेगी। लेकिन कज्यूम करने वाले के पास भी तो सस्ती पहुंचे। लेकिन उस तक सस्ती नहीं पहुंचती। किसी की ताकत नहीं है जो उन तक सस्ती पहुंचा सके। किसान जो पैदा करता है, उसको अपनी चीज प्रोड्यूस करने में जो इनपुट लगाने पड़ते हैं, उनका हिसाब किताब रिसर्च वाले भी सही नहीं रखते हैं। रिसर्च वाले हिसाब किताब में होशियार है, लेकिन कभी-कभी उनका ध्यान और ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन का भी शहरी ध्यान है कि शहर में वह चीजें सस्ती आ कर बिकनी चाहिए। दूरदेशी से काम नहीं लेते। अगर प्रोडक्शन घटेगा तो कोई सरकार उसको सही कीमत पर नहीं दिलवा सकेगी। अनेक मर्तबा यह देखा गया है कि गेहू सस्ता नहीं कर सके, शुगर सस्ती नहीं कर सके, जूट की कोई चीज सस्ती नहीं कर सके, कपड़ा महगा मिल रहा है और वह इसलिए महगा मिल रहा है कि कच्चा माल पैदा करने वाले का लिहाज नहीं है, मजदूर का लिहाज नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि जहां हम कच्चा माल पैदा करते हैं वहां हमको सही कीमत मिल सके उसका बन्दोबस्त सरकार को करना चाहिए। इस पर सरकार को बहुत गहराई से सोचना चाहिए जिससे हमारा काम चल सके।

बिचवई लोग महाराष्ट्र में गन्ना नहीं खरीदते। वहां ज्यादा फैक्ट्रीज सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में है। वहां किसान यह दुर्दशा नहीं भोग रहा है जो यू० पी० का किसान भोग रहा है। जहां बिचवई लोग है सारे देश में किसानों की इतनी दुर्दशा है कि जिस पर फिर कभी समय आने पर चर्चा करूंगा।

इसी तरह सभापति जी पशु पालन विभाग है मैं समझता हू कि जिस तरह का खिलवाड़ हम खेती के साथ कर रहे हैं उसी तरह का खिलवाड़ पशुपालन विभाग के साथ भी हो रहा है। जो रिपोर्ट सरकार की तरफ से निकली है उसमें बकरी का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह एक बहुत छोटी बात है, एक

बड़ा गरीब जानवर हैं लेकिन उसका कही कोई जिक्र नहीं है। 34 करोड पशुधन मे से 6 करोड 46 लाख बकरिया हैं। लेकिन उस के बारे मे न कही कोई रिसच है और न पशुपालन विभाग मे उसके लिए कोई गुंजाइश हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि बहुत सस्ता काम है, ऐसा सस्ता काम है कि दो साल के भीतर उस मे बडी भारी तरक्की हो सकती है। जैसे छोटे किसान की तरफ कम ध्यान है वैसे ही इस गरीब जानवर की तरफ भी कम ध्यान है। हमारे छोटे काश्तकार ही इस जन्तु को पलते है। या तो गाधी जी इसको पालते थे या छोटे किसान, हरिजन और बहुत गरीब किसान इसको पालते है। बिना खेत वाले किसान इस गरीब जानवर को पालते है। लेकिन उसकी तरफ बडे लोगो का ध्यान नही जाता। सिर्फ थाली के समय उसकी ओर ध्यान जाता है।

अब मै दो शब्द कृषि शिक्षा के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू। कृषि शिक्षा पर बहुत कम ध्यान है। मै नही जानता कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन इस शिक्षा के ऊपर भी कुछ खर्च करता है कि नही। कृषि शिक्षा के लिए कुछ यूनिवर्सिटियां खोली गयी है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हू। 9 करोड की आबादी मे एक विश्वविद्यालय हमारें पतनगर मे खोला गया। कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स भी है जिन मे दो, दो यूनिवर्सिटीज खोली गयी। मै समझता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की खेती जो पिछडी हुई है उस मे आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि कृषि शिक्षा को वहां बढ़ावें और जितनी अधिक से अधिक कृषि शिक्षा बढा सके उसके लिए यत्न करना चाहिए।

एक बात कृषि प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध मे भी कहना चाहूंगा। कृषि प्रशासन मे एक इन-फीरियारिटी से लोग सफर करते है। उनको कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि आई०ए०एस० ही सबसे बडा जन्तु हैं और वह कभी कभी उन को सताता है। मैं समझता हू कि कृषि प्रशासन के लोगो की भी आल इंडिया सर्विस होनी चाहिए ताकि एक सूबे से दूसरे सूबे मे जा सके और वहा की हालत को भी देख सके। मैं माननीय फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब से कहू गा कि इन की इन-फीरियारिटी दूर करने के लिये जो भी आप यत्न कर सके कीजिए और आगे इन से ज्यादा सेवा लीजिए।

एफ०सी०आई० के सिलसिले मे एक बात कहना चाहता हू। इस ने बडी सेवा की है हम लोगो की, इसमे कोई शक नही है कि फूड कारपोरेशन अगर न होता तो हमारे अन्न की कीमत बहुत गिरती और निजी बनिये लोग हमारी तकलीफ बहुत बढ़ा देते। यह नया विभाग हैं, नए लोग आए, इन नए लोगो को ट्रेनिंग देने की ओर ऐसा बनाने का यत्न करना चाहिए कि जो सिविल सप्लाई विभाग रहा है राज्य सरकारो का उस तरह का विभाग न बने। फूड कारपोरेशन का विभाग किसानो की सेवा करने के लिए बने। बहुत ज्यादा धन कमाने की प्रवृति इस मे न हो। ट्रेनिंग कैसी हो, उन मे सन्तोष कैसे हो सकेगा, यह बडा प्रश्न है और इस पर विचार करके उनको ऐसा बनाना चाहिए जिससे वह किसानो की सेवा कर सके।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : मान्यवर, हमारा मुल्क खेती पर निर्भर करता है। इस देश के तकरीबन 70 फीसदी लोग खेती पर रहा करते है। इसलिए हम को चाहिए था कि यह देख कर कि हमारा मुल्क खेती

[श्री मान सिंह भौरा]

पर मुनहसिर करता है जो कुछ करना है वह पहले खेती के बारे मे करना चाहिए। मगर हमे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि 23, 24 साल के बाद भी हमारे बीच मे बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग है जिनके पास हजारो एकड जमीन है। आज भी हमारी एक तिहाई आबादी ऐसी है जिसके पास जमीन नही है।

जो भूमि हीन है वे भूमि के लिए तरसते फिर रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ जमीन इतनी पडी हुई है कि पता ही नही चलता कि उसका क्या किया जाय। लोगो के पास भी इतनी जमीन पडी हुई है कि उनको पता ही नही कि उनके पास कितनी जमीन है। इलेक्शन मे बहुत सी बाते कही गयी है। लेकिन आज हमारी हालत क्या है? अक्तूबर मे चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी। उसमे उन्होने मुखालिफत की थी। कॉग्रेस का जो रेजोल्यूशन था, काग्रेस पार्टी ने जिस प्रस्ताव को पास किया था उसकी चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मुखालिफत की। आप आपके जो चीफ मिनिस्टर है, उन से अपने फैसलो पर अमल नही करवा पा रहे है। सरकार को इसके बारे मे सजीदगी के साथ सोचना चाहिए। जो चीफ मिनिस्टर आपकी नीति नहीं मानते हैं उनसे आप अपनी नीति मनवाये। सुखाडिया साहब चले गए हैं। ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब बैठे हैं, नायक साहब बैठे हैं। जो आपकी नीति नही मनते है उन के बारे मे आपको सोचना होगा।

जो लैन्डलैस लोग हमारे देश मे है उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। न तो उनके पास घर हैं न जमीन है। वे दिहाडी पर काम करते हैं। उनको जो वेज मिलती है वह बहुत कम मिलती है। पजाब मे या दूसरी जगहो पर अगर वे वेज इन्क्रीज की माग करते हैं तब उनका बायकाट किया जाता है, उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। पुलिस अफसर तथा सरकारी अफसर भी वही है जो लैन्ड-लाडज के लडके है या बडे बडे अमीर लोगो क लडके है। वे भी इन गरीब लोगो की मदद नही करते है। पजाब के अखबारो मे तो रोज इस तरह की खब छपतीरे रहती है कि यहा इनका बायकाट हो गया है और वहा हो गया है। इस चीज का रोकने म सरकार असफल रही है। मै चाहता हू कि उनके लिए भी कोई कानून बने। एग्रीकलचर लेबर की वेज के लिए अगर कोई कानून है तो लेबर डिपार्टमन्ट उसको इम्प्लेमेट नही कराता है। शेयर क्रापर जो होते हैं उनके वास्ते भी सिक्योरिटी नही होती है। उन से भी साल छ महीने काम करवाया जाता है और उसके बाद उनको छोड दिया जाता है। कही से उनका नही मिलता है'

शूगर पालिसी का भी जिक्र आया है। चीनी का डिकन्ट्रोल हुआ। चीनी के दाम बढ गय। सरकार कहती है कि वह शूगर इडस्ट्री का नेशनलाईजेशन करेगी। अभी उसने बारह फैक्ट्रीज का यू पी मे नेशनलाइजेशन किया है। हमारे पास जो फिगर्ज है उनके मुताबिक आप 3 करोड 26 लाख रुपया बतौर कम्पे-सेशन के देगे। मै चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी जाच करे कि क्या इतनी कीमत की वे हैं? मेरा यह आरोप है कि वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कोई सौदा किया है जिसकी वजह से इतना ज्यादा कम्पेसेशन उनको दिया जा रहा है। एक फैक्ट्री है रजा बुलन्द शूगर कम्पनी लिमि-टेड, रामपुर। उसके मालिक मारवाडी झुन-झुनवाला हैं। 1.18 करोड आप बतौर कम्पे-सेशन के देने जा रहे है। एक दूसरी फैक्ट्री है

कुन्दन शुगर मिल आफ अमरोहा। यह मुरादाबाद में हैं। इसके मालिक बनारसी दास हैं यह 1934 में खडी की गई थी और 1947 मे इसकों 25,000 मे खरीदा गया था। इसका आप 42 लाख रुपया कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सब कि पड़ताल हों। दूसरी जो मिल्ज हैं उनका भी नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। यह आपकी डिक्लेयर्ड पालिसी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप बताऐं कि कब आप इसको करने जा रहे हैं।

15 14 Hrs:

SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair.*

खेती की उन्नति के लिए यह जरूरी है कि खाद मिले, पानी मिले, इम्प्लेमेंटस मिले। पजाब में सबसे ज्यादा पैदावार होती है खेती की। पजाब मे पानी के लिए नहरों पर लोग डिपेंड करते है। ट्यूबैल भी वहां काफी लगे हैं। तकरीबन 90 हजार लगे है। वहां पर बिजली की कमी है। वहां पर 3 लाख ट्यूबैल्ज की जरूरत है और इतने वहां पर लगने चाहिएं तभी किसानो को पानी मिल सकेगा। भाखड़ा की बिजली से काम नही चल सकेगा। यह ठीक है कि आप थर्मल प्लान्ट लगा रहे है। लेकिन ऐटमिक प्लान्ट की जो प्रपोजल है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको मन्जूरी दी जाय।

ट्रैक्टरों की भी पजाब में बहुत जरूरत है। मांग उनकी बहुत है। वे ब्लैक में मिलते है। एजंसीज के द्वारा वे मिलते है। लेकिन कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं होती है। एजंसी में चले जाओ आपको कोई लिस्ट नहीं मिलेगी, कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। दस पंद्रह हजार में ब्लेक में मिलते हैं। जो जैनुइन परचेजर ट्रैक्टर्ज के होते हैं और ठीक कीमत पर लेना चाहते हैं उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। वहां आप ज्यादा ट्रैक्टर दे। पंजाब ने एक ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री की मांग की है। लाईसेंस पड़ा हुआ है। वह पंजाब को जल्दी दिया जाना चाहिए।

खाद की वहां फैक्ट्री है नंगल में। पजाब की मांग जो खाद की है उस फैक्ट्री से चौथाई मांग की ही पूर्ति होती है। बाकी खाद बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है। वहां दो तीन फैक्ट्रीयां खाद की लगनी चाहिए। एक तो अभी लगाई जानीं चाहिए। थर्मल प्लान्ट वहां लग रहा है। यह भटिन्डा में लग रहा है। वहीं पर खाद फैक्ट्री की प्रपोजल है। उसको मै चाहता हूं कि लगा दिया जाए।

ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात भी होती है। अगर बाकई में आप चाहते हैं कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन आए तो वहां पंजाब में इन चीजों की जो शार्टज है, इसको आप पूरा करें।

बड़े-बड़े जो लैंडलार्ड होते हैं उनकी ही सरकार होती है फिर चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी में क्यों न हो। जो भी पार्टी आतीं हैं पावर मे वे आगे आ जाते है। अकाली पार्टी में वे आगे आ गये थे। अब वे कांग्रेस की तरफ आने की सोच रहे है। पंजाब में बड़े-बड़े सरदार है। पानी का सवाल होता है तो हम लोगों को पानी नही मिलता है लेकिन इनको मिल जाता है। जहां पर नहरे नही हैं, वहां क्या होता है। फाजिलका एरिया में आप चले जायें। वहां पर ये लोग पानी बेचते हैं बड़े-बड़े लैंडलार्ड बागों के नाम पर पांच-पांच गुना पानी ले लेते है। कोई बाग नहीं होते हैं। लाखो रुपये का पानी वे बेचते हैं। लेकिन कोई पड़ताल नहीं करता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक

[श्री मान सिंह भौरा]

कमिशन बिठाई जाए जो इसकी पडताल करे। जिनको पानी की जरूरत नही हैं, जिन के पास बाग नही हैं और जो पानी बेचते है उनकी जाँच पडताल करने के लिए एक ज्यूडिशल कमिशन बिठाया जाय और इसका पता लगाया जाए और अगर यह सच निकले तो उनको सजा दी जाए। किसान तो पानी के लिए तरस रहे है, उनको तो पानी मिलता नही हैं लेकिन ये पानी बेच लेते हैं। इसकी पडताल होनी चाहिए।

पजाब के तमाम मेम्बर्ज आफ पार्लियामेट ने एक मैमोरेंडम दिया है जमीन के बटवारे आदि के बारे मे। सभी स्टेट्स मे भूमि के बारे मे एक ही कानून है, लेकिन पजाब मे दो तरह के कानून चल रहे हैं। एक पैप्सू लैंड एक्ट है। दूसरा पजाब स्टेट लैंड एक्ट है पैप्सू वाला जो कानून है वह अच्छा है। हमने मांग की है कि जैसे दूसरी स्टेट्स मे है वैसे यहा भी एक ही कानून होना चाहिए सीलिंग को कम करने की बात भी चल रही। केरल मे अगर हो सकता है, वहा सीलिंग लग सकती हैं तो दूसरे सूबो मे क्यो नहा लग सकती है। श्रीमती इन्दरा गाधी का बयान आया था जिसमे उन्होने कहा था कि केरल का जो लैंड एक्ट है, उसको माडल मान लिया जाये। लेकिन किसी ने उसको माडल नही माना। केरल के कानून को माडल मान कर चलना चाहिए और सारे देश मे उसको लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

पजाब मे राष्ट्रपति शासन है। आप पंजाब के लिए प्रेजीडेंशल आर्डर जारी कर सकते है और जमीन के बारे मे कानून बना सकते हैं। हम लोगों ने मैमोरेंडम दिया है, मिले हैं और इसके बारे में मांग की है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो लैंड लार्डज हैं उन पर ईमानदारी से अमल हो। बडे-बडे जो जागीरदार है उनकी होल्डिन्ज पर सीलिंग लगाई जाए। जो सीलिंग आप लगायें वह फैमिली बेसिस पर लगे। वहां पर आजकल ऐसा है कि एक बेदी खानदान है। उसके पास तीन हजार एकड जमीन है और 73 नामो पर वह है। क्या 73 नाम एक फैमिली मे हो सकते है। ऐसे-ऐसे लोगो के नाम पर जमीन लिख दी जाती है जो होते ही नही है। उन लोगो ने जमीने छीन कर रखी है। जहा तक फैमिली की डेफीनीशन का सम्बन्ध हैं, उसमे घरवाली, वह खुद और माइनर बच्चे आ सकते है। इस तरह से पाच की फैमिली हो सकती है। फैमिली को आधार बना कर फैमिली बेस्सि पर सीलिंग लगनी चहिये।

और भी जो लैंड लाज मे लूपहोल्ज है उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। आर्चर्डज के नाम पर, शूगर मिल्ज के नाम पर, कोओप्रेटिव्ज के नाम पर जो छूटें दी गई है, उनकी जाच पडताल करके उन छूटो को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज के लिए ज्यादा सीलिंग यानी 40 एकड रखी गई है, जब कि दूसरो के लिए वह 30 एकड है। अब कोई डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन नहीं रहा हैं, इसलिए अब इस ज्यादा सीलिंग को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। हरियाणा मे ऐसा कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। पजाब मे भी ऐसा ही किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक सरप्लस लैंड का ताल्लुक है, हमारे यहां दो कानून हैं—एक पंजाब का और दूसरा

पैप्सू का। पेप्सू के कानून के मुताबिक सरप्लस लैंड गवर्नमेंट के पास आ जाती है। वहां पर बहुत से मुकदमे चलते है। सरकार कागज पर तो जमीन दे देती है, लेकिन असल में उसका कब्जा नही मिलता है। कई लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे जीत कर आते है, लेकिन अफसर कब्जा दिलाने मे उनकी मदद नही करते है।

पजाब मे वह जमीन सरकार के पास नही आती है। वहा पर शर्त है कि एलिजिबल टिनाट हो, वहां से उजडा हो। इस बात को बीस साल हो गये है और वह मिलता नही है। वह जमीन नही बाटी गई है। इस बारे मे तरमीम करके एक कानून बना दिया जाना चाहिए और सरप्लस लैंड को सरकार अपने हाथ मे लेकर टिनाट्स लैंड लैस लेबरज और लैंडलैस पेजेन्ट्स मे बाट दे।

ऐसे बहुत से मुजारे बैठ हुए है, जिनको अभी तक प्रापर्टी राइटस नही मिले है। वे लोग बहुत देर से खेती करते आ रहे है, लेकिन उनको बार-बार उजाड दिया जाता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि कोई फुलप्रूफ कानून बनाकर जमीन खेती करने वालो को दे दी जाए। जब तक हिंदुस्तान मे लैंड की प्रौब्लेम हल नही होगी और खेती करने वालो को जमीन नही मिलेगी, तब तक यहाँ पर अनएम्पलायमेट की प्राबलम हल नही हो सकती है।

इस रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि रूरल अनएम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए कोई एजेंसी खोली गई है। ऐसी एजेंसी सारे हिंदुस्तान की अनएम्पलायमेट को दूर नही कर सकती है। संगरूर मे जो एजेंसी है, मैंने उसके बारे मे पता लगाया है। उसमे एक डायरेक्टर है, एक कमिश्नर है। अकालियो ने एक ऐसे आदमी को वहा रखा है, जो पाठ करना जानता है लेकिन खेती-बाड़ी के बारे मे कुछ नही जानता है। मैंने यह स्कीम देखी है। उसमे जो कुछ लिखा है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मै समझता हूँ कि इससे छोटे किसानो को कोई फायदा नही होगा। एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर और छोटे किसानो के लिए कुछ स्कीमें बनाई गई है, लेकिन प्राबलम का यह हल नही है।

हम देखते हैं कि लुधियाना की एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी के ग्रेजुएट्स अनएम्पलायड हैं। हमारा एक एग्रीकल्चरल मुल्क है, लेकिन यहां पर एग्रीकल्चर के ग्रेजुएट्स को काम नही मिल रहा है। यह एक गम्भीर बात है।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि 1971 के आखिर तक जमीन के कानून बना कर एम्पलायमेट का इन्तजाम किया जाएगा। मै समझता हूँ कि शायद वह यह बात भूल गई है। एक साल और ले लिया जाये और कम से कम 1972 तक जरूर ये कानून बना देने चाहिए। इसके बगैर हिंदुस्तान का काम नही चलेगा और न ही अनएम्पलायमेट दूर होगी। ये कानून बनाकर ही हिंदुस्तान का भला हो सकता है। इससे अनएम्पलायमेट भी दूर हो सकती है और खुराक के बारे मे दूसरे देशो पर डिपेंडस भी खत्म हो सकती है।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर): चेयरमैन साहब, हम एक ऐसे मसले पर बहस कर रहे है, जिस के बारे मे क्या जरूरी इकदामात किये जाने चाहिए और सरकार ने अब तक कुछ किया हैं, उस के मुतल्लिक हमे खुल कर बात करनी चाहिए।

इस देश की तरक्की के दो पहलू हैं- जमीन और मशीन। जहाँ तक जमीन का

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

ताल्लुक है, उसके लिए बीज, पानी, खाद कर्जा निहायत जरूरी है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने इस तरफ खास ध्यान दिया है। खेती का प्राडक्शन इतना बढा है, जिस के बारे मे हम जैस लोगो को भी शक था, जिन का इस सबजेक्ट से ताल्लुक रहा है। मै भी इस मिनिस्ट्री म रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने उपाय करन के बाद, कितने मसल हल करन के बाद प्राडक्शन यहा तक पहुचा है।

यह काम 1963 मे चला है। जब तक हाई-यील्डिग वैरायटीज मैदान मे नही आई तब तक हमारा प्राडक्शन 2 टन पर-हैक्टर एकड रहा, लेकिन अब वह उस मे तीन गुना ज्यादा, यानी 6 टन, हो गया है। कुछ नये जराय इस्तमाल करने की वजह स हमारी पैदावार तीन गुना हो गई। 1969-70 म फूडग्रेण्ज की पैदावार 99 5 मिलियन टन हुई थी लेकिन 1970-71 मे वह 105 मिलियन टन तक पहुच गई। 5½ मिलियन टन एडीशनल पदावार होन के कुछ कारण हैं। यही कारण नही है कि खेत म बीज डाला गया और इतनी पैदावार हो गई। इस पैदावार के बढन मे फार्मज का कम हिस्सा नही है। उन्होने नये-नय तरीके अपनाये। उन्होने बडी महनत और उत्साह मे आगे कदम बढाये। सरकार ने भी उन को सहूलियते दी, लेकिन किसानो ने भी पूरे जोर और शौक से काम किया। पहले देश मे हाहाकार मचा हुआ था कि अनाज की पैदावार कम है। किसानो ने उस कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है।

1966-67 मे व्हीट की पैदारा पैदावार 11 मिलियन टन थी, लेकिन 1970-71 मे वह 22 मिलियन टन हो गई। 1973-74 मे 24 मिलियन टन पैदा करने का हमारा जो निशाना है, वह हम ने एक साल पहले ही पूरा कर देना है। यह कोई छोटी बात नही है। इस मे किसानो का बहुत बडा हिस्सा है और इस के लिए हम किसानो की जितनी भी प्रशसा करे, वह थोडी है।

लेकिन मै कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाजरा मक्की वगैरह जो कास ग्रन है, उन की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया गया है। बाजरा और मक्की का आम गरीब लोग इस्तमाल करने है। उन की कीमते गिरी है। बड खेद की बात है कि राजस्थान मे बाजर का भाव 38 रुपये से 45 रुपय पर-क्विटल है। अगर यही हाल रहा ता इस के प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत होती, क्योकि, जैसा कि मैं न कहा है, गरीब लोग मक्की और बाजरा खा कर गुजारा करते है।

जहा तक खाद, पानी और बीज वगैरह इनपुट्स का ताल्लुक है, हमारे सामने यह एक मुश्किल काम है और सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। सीडज के लिए नैशनल सीडज कारपोरेशन है। वह सीड्ज प्रोड्यूस करवाता हैं। उस ने कुछ फार्म लिय हुए है और कुछ बीज वह ज्यादा कीमत दे कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे खरीदता है। लकिन मै एक वार्निंग देना चाहता हू कि दो तीन साल के बाद अब की जो हाई ईल्डिग वेराइटी है वह नाकाबिल बन जाती है। उसके बाद नया बीज उस धरती का चाहिए ताकि उस मे ज्यादा पैदावार हो सके। क्योकि बार-बार उसी बीज को बोने से निहायत कम पैदावार होने का अदेशा है। इसलिए इस बारे मे खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। और एसे-ऐसे फार्मस है जो

अभी चल नही पाये। पजाब के एक फार्म का मुझे पता है। रशियन ने पैसा दिया और वह रशियन फार्म जो है उस की मशीनरी सड रही है। उस के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया। बाहर ट्रैक्टर खडे है, सब मशीनरी खडी है। सिर्फ बीस आदमी वहा खडे है हो कर यह कह देते हैं कि हम यह फार्म चलने नही देगे। उनके लिए हम ने कहा कि जमीन उनको अलाहिदा से दे दी जाय। दरिया के किनारे पर तकरीबन डेढ दो लाख एकड जमीन जो दरिया के मुह से निकाली गई है, पडी है। डेढ करोड रुपया उस पर खर्च कर के फार्म निकाला गया। लेकिन उस को चालू करने के लिए न पजाब सरकार कुछ करती है और न हिन्द सरकार उस पर जोर देती है ताकि किसी तरह उस झगडे को खत्म कर के वह फार्म चालू हो सके और वहा से नया बीज पैदा हो सके। नये बीज की आज हम को बहुत जरूरत है। पजाब जो सब से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करता है उस के लिए भी यह रास्ता अख्तियार किया जा सके जिस से नया बीज उसे मिल सके और ज्यादा पैदावार के चासेज बन पाए, उस के लिए भी इस फार्म को चालू करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। सीड ऐसी चीज है जिस के बारे मे खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आज बीज नीचे जा रहा है। उस को उस लेवेल पर रखे।

एक फर्टिलाइजर की बात है। फर्टिलाइजर खेत मे बहुत गया है। यह जो फास्फेट है यह 39 मिलियन से 56 पर चला गया है। पोटाश .16 से .30 पर चला गया है। यह मिलियन टन्स मे मैने अर्ज किया है। लेकिन एक बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत ज्यों-ज्यों बढ़ती जायगी त्यों-त्यो किसान इस बात को पुकार करेगा कि हमारी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा आ रही है उस के हमे ज्यादा दाम दो। मैं एक अर्ज और करना चाहता हूँ। पता नही यह ठीक है या नही, इस की दरियाफ्त होनी चाहिए कि बन्दरगाह पर जो बाहर से आई हुई खाद है, जितने फेडरेशन है वह यह कह देते हैं कि अभी बरसात का रुख है इसलिए इस को अभी न भेजिए, बची रखिए। गोडाउन्स पर और डाक पर जो पडा हुआ फर्टिलाइजर है उस की कीमत पर टन 300 रुपये पड़ जाती है। अगर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वही एक्सपेंडीचर रिडयूस कर दे तो उस से काफी कम खर्च पडेगा और किसान को 10 रुपये फी बोरे के हिसाब से कम दाम देना पडेगा। इस से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है और सरकार के खिलाफ जो कहा जाता है उस की गुजाइश नही रहेगी। यह जो बाहर से स्टाक आ रहे है उन की कीमत जो है उस को पूल कर के दिया जाता है। वह तो यह कहते है कि उन की चिट्ठी सरकार के पास पडी हुई है कि इस को हम रिडयूस करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन यह जितने हमारे इस्टीटूयूशस हैं जो फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करते हैं यह कहते है कि इस का भाव बढाया जाना चाहिए। इस की जच होनी चाहिए इस मिनिस्ट्री के लेवेल पर कि आया इस की प्राइसेज रिडयूस हो सकती हैं या नही।

एक बात इरीगेशन के सिलसिले में कहनी है। माइनर इरीगेशन के लिए पैसा भी दिया जाता है, इस मे कोई शक नहीं। 175 मिलियन हेक्टर जमीन काश्त में आती है। उस मे 80 प्रतिशत पर कस्टीवेशन होता है। हालत यह है कि जितने हमारे रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन की

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

कीमत तो बढ़ती जाती है। जितना उस को आगे को ले जाएगें उतना ही उस पर खर्च ज्यादा आएगा। कितने उस में नामुकम्मिल पड़े है। जिन के लिए कोशिश है उन की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्यों के इसका ताल्लुक हैं ऐग्रीकल्चर से। आप ऐग्रीकल्चर को अकेला छोड़ नहीं सकते जब तक कि पानी का इंतजाम उस के साथ न किया जाय। इसलिए एक इंटीग्रेटेड प्लान हमारी होनी चाहिए जिस में पानी का रुख इस तरफ हो सके और ऐग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ पाए। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि इस के वगैर गुजर नहीं है क्योंकि यहां तो मिनिस्टर साहब कह देते है कि हम ने इतने प्रोजेक्ट खड़े कर दिए हैं और मुझे पता है कि ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट जो 75 में खत्म हो जाने चाहिए थे वह 80 में जा कर शायद खत्म हो पाएं। उस वक्त तक कीमत उसकी बढ़ती जायगी। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि राजस्थान में जहां सिर्फ बाजरा पैदा करते हैं वहां और अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं, व्हीट पैदा हो सकता है और दूसरी चीजें पैदा हो सकती हैं, करोड़ों रुपये मिल सकते हैं अगर वह पानी जो पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है उस के लिए जो चालू नहर है उस पर रुपया खर्च करें, तो राजस्थान सारे हिन्दुस्तान को फूडग्रेन दे सकता है, इस में कोई दो राये नहीं हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

पावर का यह हाल है, पावर की हंगर बढ़ती जायगी ज्यों-ज्यों मुल्क तरक्की करता जायगा। कल की जो लग्जरीज थी वह आज की कम्फर्ट्स बन गई हैं और कल की जो कम्फर्ट्स थी वह आज की जरूरियात जिन्दगी बन गई हैं। पहले पम्पिंग सेट पर कौन बिजली खर्च करता था? सब बैलों से अपना गुजारा करते थे, अब बैल का जमाना चला गया। अब तो पम्पिंग सेट का जमाना आया है। उस के लिए बिजली चाहिए और तेजी से बिजली चाहिए हर जगह चाहिए ताकि नीचे से पानी लाया जा सके। यह अभी अथ्योर्ड वाटर मुझे कहीं मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। बारिश नहीं पड़ी तो न भाखरा का पानी गिरेगा न और किसी रिवर वैली का पानी गिरेगा और न बिजली मिल सकेगी। यह एक विशस सर्किल सा जैसा प्रोइसेज का बना हुआ है वैसे ही बिजली और पानी का ताल्लुक है जो एक दूसरे पर असर डालते हैं। अगर पानी न मिल पाये, बरसात न हो तो यह भी बिलकुल बन्द हो जाता है और बिजली की मोटरें सड़ती हैं। पानी मिलता नहीं। सूखा हो जाता है। यह ठीक है, सरकार बरसात का इंतजाम नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन ग्राउन्ड वाटर की और तफतीश करनी चाहिए कि कहां-कहां मिल सकता है।

रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए जो प्रोपोजल है, उस में 285.15 करोड़ रुपया रखा हुआ है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। 7 लाख पम्पिंग सेट्स और उस के लिए बिजली का इंतजाम करने के लिए रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन बना हुआ है। वह कर्जा भी देता है। सब कुछ है। लेकिन बिजली पैदा नहीं होती' इधर उन का कर्जा बढ़ता जाता है। कर्जा ले लेते हैं। लेकिन कर्जा खर्च कहां करें? ट्रांसमीशन लाइन जो है के० वी० की लाइन है उस के लिए काफी रुपया रखा हुआ है। लेकिन वह लाइन किस ढंग की है यह कभी किसी ने नहीं देखा। उस लाइन पर डेढ़ सौ मील सफर करवाते हैं। बिजली पहुंच पाती, मीटर सड़ती है। पानी मिलता नहीं है।

इन सारी चीजो का इतजाम कौन करेगा ? ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि इस का हम से क्या वास्ता है ? लेकिन वास्ता है और बहुत वास्ता है उन को बैठ कर करना पडेगा। इस बारे मे खास तौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

मैं बहुत नही कहू गा। एक रिपोर्ट के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूँ । इरीगेशन कमीशन की टर्म्स तय हुई थी कि रिव्यू आफ दी इरीगेशन सिस 1903 और दूसरे ड्राउट एरियाज का क्या करना है, प्रोडक्शन कैसे इन्क्रीज कर सकते है और इस के साथ-साथ यह था। कि जो नये प्रोजेक्शन लेने है उन की प्रायरिटीज कैसे फिक्स हो । ऐसा एक कमीशन बना था इसके अलावा और भी रिपोर्ट मैने मागी थी। इन सारी बातो का फैसला अभी तक नही हुआ। यह ऐसी बाते हैं जिन से हमे बहुत सहूलियत हो सकती है और हमे मालूम हो सकता है कि हम कहा खडे है। लेकिन उस की रिपोर्ट अभी तक आई नही। उसकी रिपोर्ट को जल्दी लेने की कोशिश की जाय ताकि हमे पता लग सके कि वह इतजामीत जो जरूरी है वह किस हद तक करने है और कहाँ तक नही किया है ?

इस के अलावा मे लोन्स की बात करना चाहता हू तीन किस्म के हमारे काश्तकार है मार्जिनल है स्मॉल है, और है बिग फार्मर्स है। ढाई एकड वाले मार्जिन कहते है साढ़े सात एकड़ वाले को हम स्माल फार्मर कहते है। जहा तक बिग फार्मर्स का सवाल है उन के लिए कोई चिंता की बात नही हैं। ट्रैक्टर लेना हो तो ब्लैक मे पैसे दे कर वह ले लेगे। फर्टिलाइजर लेना हो तो अफसर की गर्दन पर जा कर बैठ जाएगें और कहेंगे कि दो। वह कर्जा भी ले सकते हैं, सारा सामान खेती बाडी के लिए ले सकते हैं। सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। उन के लिए कोई रुकावट नही है । अब मार्ग कौन जाता है ? जो सब से ज्यादा पैदा करता है। छोटे किसानो के बारे मे कई लोगो की राय होगी, स्वतत्र पार्टी वाले होगें, उन का यह ख्याल होगा कि ट्रैक्टरो के नीचे जो जमीन आई हुई है वही ज्यादा पैदावार करती है, मैं इस को नही मानता। साढे सात एकड वाला और ढाई एकड वाला जो काश्तकार है और यह नही लैंडलैस कल्टीवेटर जो है, वह सब से ज्यादा पैदावार करता है। लेकिन उस के लिए कोई सहूलियत नही है। लाग टर्म लोन मिलता है। लेकिन साल व साल उस को जो कर्जा दिया जाता है वह किस कीमत पर दिया जाता है ? कोआपरेटिव से कितना उस को मिलता है ? कोई सहूलियत उस के लिए नही है। मेरी यह बाजह तजवीज हैं कि सरकार को इस चीज को जेरे गौर लाना चाहिए कि टनेंट्स को अपनी खडी क्राप्स के अगेन्स्ट कर्जा मिलना चाहिए ताकि उस की क्राप आए तो वह कर्जा दे सके । इस के साथ-साथ छोटे फार्मर जो है और जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स है उन के लिए सहूलियत पैदा करनी चाहिए । क्योकि 500 रुपये एकड अगर उसे पैदा करना है तो 5 सौ रुपये एकड उसे खर्च करना पड़ेगा । वह 1500 या 1600 रुपये तीन एकड का मालिक नही कही से लाकर खर्च कर सकता। उस को इस की सहूलियत होनी चाहिए ।

ये जो लोन्ज है ये बड़ो के लिये नही होने चाहियें, बड़ो के पास तो पैसा है। अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने यहां पर जिक्र किया,

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

गालिबन वह मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के थे, कि बडे फार्मर्स तो बडे होते जा रहे हैं। मैं उन की इस बात को मानता हूँ हमे उन को ज्यादा बडा नही करना है, लेकिन इतना जरूर रखना है कि वे समाजवाद मे फिट हो सके, इस के लिये हमे कोई साइज मुकर्रिर करना होगा। ये लोग तो अपनी गिरह से खरीद सकते है, क्योकि इन के पास सरमाया है। इस लिये मेरी अर्ज है कि कामर्शियल क्राप्स की तरफ ध्यान देना निहायत जरूरी है।

कुछ थोडा सा लैंड रिफार्म की बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि यह सैन्ट्रल सब्जैक्ट नही, है, स्टेट्स का सब्जैक्ट है, लेकिन स्ट्रैट्स क्या करती है ? और वहा फयूडल्ज बरसरे इक्तदार आजाते है, उन की सरकार बनती है, तो वह कहते है कि 50 क्या 100 एकड का सीलिंग होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सेन्टर की तरफ से कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिये, साफ पालिसी तय होनी चाहिये, ताकि उस पर अमल हो सके। इस वक्त एब्सेन्टी लैंड-लार्डस मौज कर रहे हैं। हमारे पजाब के पिछले चीफ मिनिस्टर 32 सौ एकड के मालिक है आज ये लोग कहते फिरते है कि इतनी जमीन को ट्रैक्टर से ही काश्त किया जा सकता है, लैंड-लैस इस को नही कर सकता है, आप मुझे बताइये आज तक कौन जमीन को काश्त करता रहा है ? गरीब किसान ही काश्त करता आया है मुजारे काश्त करते थे और जमीदार मौज करता था। मैं चाहता हू कि इस के बारे मे फौरन कार्यवाही होनी चाहिय। अभी हरियाणा ने कुछ काम किया है, 30 एकड से ऊपर जमीन कोई भी फैमिली के तौर पर नही रख सकता है। उसी तरह से सारी बकाया जमीन लेकर उन लोगो मैं तकसीम करनी चाहिये, जो लैंडलैस हैं, जो खेतो मे काम करते हैं, वही लोग प्रौडक्शन को बढा सकते है। एब्सैन्टीज को जमीन देने से कोई फायदा नही होगा।

अभी यहाँ पर किसी ने कहा था कि पैदा होनेवाले लडका और लडकियो के नामो पर जमीन कर दिया है, यह बात बिलकुल ठीक है। बतौर एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के मुझे पजाब मे पता है कि बहुत से लोगो के पास जमीने थी, हम ने एनक्वायरी करा कर उन जमीनो को छीना। किसी ने अपने कुत्ते के नाम पर अपने जैवाल के नाम पर जमीनो को ट्रांस्फर कर दिया था। ये सब चीजे वहाँ पर हुई थी। हमारे पजाब के कानून मे एक 21 (ए) सैक्शन है, उस मे ऐसा इन्तजाम है कि बागात और सरप्लस एरिया को सरकार ले कर दूसरे लोगो मे तकसीम कर सकती है जो काश्त करते है। मै चाहता हूँ कि इस सैक्शन पर अमल किया जाय और ऐसी तमाम जमीन को काम करने वाले काश्तकारो मे, जिनके पास जमीन नही है, तकसीम किया जाय।

काबले-काश्त जमीन का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है मै एक सुझाव देना चाहता हू। दरियाओ के आस-पास जितनी जमीने है, अगर दरियाओ पर बन्द बना दिये जाय, उन के पानी को कन्ट्रोल कर लिया जाय, तो बहुत ज्यादा जमीन वहा पर निकल सकती है। आज जितनी हगर जमीन हमारे यहा है, किसी हद तक उन जमीनो से उस को पूरा किया जा सकता है। आज जो काश्त करना चाहता है, उस को जमीन नही मिल रही है, लेकिन जो काश्त नही करता है, जिस का पेट भरा हुआ हैं, जो भूखा नही मरता है, उस के पास काफी जमीन है,

हमारा यह फर्ज है कि जो काम कर सकता है, उसको जमीन दें।

ट्रैक्टर की बात आज काफी स्कैण्डुलस बन गई है। पिछले दिनों कुछ ऐसे ट्रैक्टर्स बाहर से आये जो बिलकुल नाकाबिले-इस्तेमाल थे .....

श्री विक्रम भाई महाजन (कांगड़ा): कहां से आये ?

श्री बरबारा सिंह: मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि आज ट्रैक्टरों में जो ब्लैक चल रही है, उसको रोकने के लिये हम इन्डिजनस ट्रैक्टर्स क्यों तैयार नहीं करते है। आज जो लोग फोर्ड के साथ मिल कर ट्रैक्टर बना रहे है, उस की कीमत 29 हजार रुपये रखी जा रही है, जब की बाजार की कीमत भी 29 हजार रुपये है। इतनी कीमत क्यों रखी गई है, जबकि उस की कीमत कम होनी चाहिये इसका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा-कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढेगी, इस की मेन्टेनेन्स पर अलग खर्चा पड़ेगा, लेबर बढेगी, जिस की वजह से अनाज की कीमत नीचे जाने के बजाय, ऊपर जायेगी। हमारा आज यह मकसद है कि बीजों की कीमतें इस हद तक नीचे आयें, जिन से आदमी अपनी बेअर नैसेसिटीज आफ लाइफ को मुहिया कर सके। इस विशस सर्किल को हमें कहीं तो तोडना होगा, इस लिये मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरफ तवज्जह दें और इन के दाम नीचे लाने की मेहरबानी करें।

एनीमल हस्बैंडरी और पोल्ट्रीफार्म को छोटे किसान के साथ बाइ-प्राडक्ट की शक्ल में जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। आप देखें-इंग्लिस्तान में इण्डस्ट्रीज की तरफ काफी लोग चले गये है। वहां आज भी जो फार्म चल रहे है, उन के साथ एनीमल हस्बैंड्री और पोल्ट्री फार्म बाई-प्राडक्ट की शक्ल में जुड़े हुए है। सिर्फ व्हीट प्रोडयूस करके उन का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये हमारे मुल्क में भी किसान की मदद के लिये ऐसी चीजें जरूर होनी चाहिये, ताकि उसको कामयाबी मिल सके।

फर्टीलाइजर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि बहुत ज्यादा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है बेल्जियम में पर-हैक्टेअर 293 के० जी० लगता है, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में 9.45 के०जी० है हमारे सूबों में-पंजाब में 33 50,के०जी० तामिलनाडू में 28 के०जी० और सब से कम वैस्ट-बंगाल में 7 6 के०जी० है। इस की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर हम प्रोडक्शन बढाना चाहते है तो हमें देखना होगा कि इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल हो, अगर नहीं होता है, तो कहीं पर हमारी कमी है।

चेयरमैन महोदय, मैंने कुछ बातें अर्ज कर दी है, जब फिर कभी मौका मिलेगा तो बाकी बातें तब अर्ज करूंगा।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मालिक (रोहतक): चेयरमैन साहब, आज जो यह एग्रीकल्चर की डिमाण्ड जेरे बहस है, यह सब्जैक्ट बडा वास्ट है, क्योंकि इसके तेहत बहुत से इम्पौर्टेन्ट महकमे आते है, लेकिन वक्त इतना कम है कि इस पर जितना भी बोला जाय, उतना कम है।

अभी हमारे आनरेबिल गेंदा सिंह हमारी तरफ इशारा कर के कह रहे थे कि इस को ऐसे ही पास कर देना चाहिये, लेकिन शायद उन्हें इस बात का अहसास

[श्री मुक्तियार सिंह]

नही है कि इस में कितने महकमे है । बाज-बाज महकमे तो ऐसे है, जैसे कम्यूनिटी डवलपमेन्ट अगर इस महकमे की तरफ देखा जाय तो मै समझता हूँ कि यह महकमा हमारे रैवेन्यू पर बडा वैस्टफुल चार्ज है। इस ने हमारे देहातो के अन्दर समाज को इतना खराब किया हुआ है, जिस का कोई हिसाब नही है । जनता की कोई सर्विस नही होती है । आनरेबिल गेदा सिह जिस वक्त यू० पी० मे मिनिस्टर थे । उन्होने बतौर एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के यू० पी० असेम्बली में एक भाषण दिया था । मैं उस वक्त पजाब में था, और मुझे उन के उस भाषण की अभी तक याद है । उन्होने कहा था कि देश के अन्दर फूड वगैरह की जो कमी है, वह तो चूहो के अन्दर इतने विटामिन्ज है कि उन का खाकर गुजारा किया जा सकता है । उन्होने यह स्टेटमेन्ट फलोर-आफ-दी-हाउस पर दिया था ... ...

श्री गेंदा सिह : मैंने नही, अपोजीशन-वालो ने कहा था ।

श्री मुक्तियार सिह मालिक अखबारो के अन्दर तो यही आया था । चेयरमैन सहाब, लैंड की पोजीशन हमारे देश के अन्दर आज इतनी अनस्टेबल है, इतनी अनसर्टेन है, कि आज किसान के अन्दर बडी जबरदस्त बेचैनी फैली हुई है । इन एबर-चैन्जिंग-लाज के बारे में रोजाना हाउस मे भी जिक्र किया जाता है । रोजाना कहा जाता है कि सीलिंग को कम किया जाय, किसी को पता नही है कि उस की जमीन उस के पास रहेगी या नही । जब तक किसान को अपनी जमीन के साथ प्यार न हो, जब तक उस को पता न हो कि वह जमीन उस के पास रहेगी, या नही रहेगी, उस पर काश्त करना या प्राडक्शन बढाना नामुमकिन सा मालूम होता है ।

यानी सीलिंग हर स्टेट मे मुकरर कर दी गई है । इसकी कोई हद भी होनी चाहिए । मैं अपने सयुक्त पजाब और फिर बाद मे जो हरियाणा बना उसकी बाबत कह सकता हूँ कि कितनी दफा पजाब मे इस ला को चेज किया गया है । अब 30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड पर सीलिंग आई लेकिन अब भी उसके ऊपर रोजाना इस किस्म के बयानात आते है कि उसको कम किया जाएगा । अभी सरदार दरबारा सिह यहाँ कह रहे थे कि हरयाणा गवनमेंट को भी ऐसा कर देना चाहिए । हमारे यहा हरयाणे के अन्दर जितना सरप्लस एरिया डिक्लेयर किया है उसके लिए आर्डिनेन्स जारी किया है कि उस सरप्लस एरिया को पूल मे लेकर गवर्नमेंट के जरिए उसको एक्वायर करके बाट दिया जाएगा । वैसे किसानो को बदनाम करने की बात अलग है लेकिन अगर 30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड जमीन एक किसान के पास है तो इस मे क्या गुनाह है ? एक तरफ मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग का जिक्र किया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ होल्डिंगज का जिक्र किया जाता है कि उनको इतना अनएकोनामिक और इतना छोटा बना दिया जाए तो ये बाते कुछ समझ मे नही आती है । फिर जो ट्रेक्टर है वह क्या वजीरो की कोठियो मे चलेंगे ? जब होल्डिंग्ज इतनी कम और इतनी छोटी हो जायेगी यानी दो-दो और चार चार-एकड की हद तक पहुच जायेगी तो फिर वजीरो की कोठिया चार और पाच एकड़ में बनी हुई है वहा पर किचेन कल्टिवेशन ही रह जाएगी और फार्मिंग की कोई बात रहेगी नही । ऐसी हालत मे मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो होल्डिंग्ज का मिनिमा है कि एक दफा सीलिंग, दो दफा सीलिंग और तीन

दफा सीलिंग लगाई गई है और एक हद मुकर्रर कर दी गई है लेकिन उसके बाद भी रोजाना बावैला मचाना मे समझता हूं कोई अच्छी और मुनासिब बात नही है।

चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे यहां एक,बड़ी जबर्दस्त बीमारी थी जिसका में जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। वैसे मैं इडस्ट्रियल एक्सपेंशन के विरुद्ध नही हूं। देश मे इडस्ट्रीज को जितना ही बढावा दिया जाए वह बडी अच्छी बात है लेकिन आज देश मे हालत यह है कि जो मोस्ट फर्टाइल लैंड्स है उनको इडस्ट्रीज के लिए एक्वायर किया जाता है। आपको भी यह बात पता होगी कि दिल्ली के जो सैकड़ो गाव है उनको बर्बाद कर दिया गया है। आज वहा के लाखो खानदान बेघर और बेजमीन हो गए है। इस दिल्लीको बढाते बढाते पता नही कहा तक ले जाएगें। इस तरह मे शहरो को एक्सपैंड करने के लिए और इडस्ट्रीज को लगाने से लिए जगह जगह हर एक प्रदेश मे फर्टाइल लेड्स को एक्वायर किया जाता है। मै वजीर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरह के इंडस्ट्रीयल एक्सपेंशन को रोकिए। अगर आपको इडस्ट्रीज के लिए जमीन एक्वायर करनी है तो उसके लिए देश में कितनी ही नजल लैंड पड़ी हुई है कितनी ही वेस्ट लैंड पडी हुई हैं, बजर और कदीम जमीन पड़ी हुई है। उन जमीनों को लेकर आप इडस्ट्रीज बनाइये लेकिन जो जमीन किसानों के काश्त मे आती है जो कि फर्टाइल लैंड है उसको मत एक्वायर कीजिए। मुझे याद आता है, गोल्डस्मिथ ने अपनी पोयम डेजर्टेड विलेज मे लिखा है :

'The princes may come or may fall;
A breath can make them as a breath has made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride; When once destroyed can never be supplied.'

इस पीजेन्ट्री को देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी कहा जाता है लेकिन कभी सीलिंग के मामले को लेकर कभी जमीन को एक्वायर करने के मामले को लेकर उनके इनीशिएटिव को किल किया जा रहा है। यह मामला ज्यादा देर तक चलने वाला नही है क्योंकि इससे प्रोडक्शन कम हो जाएगा...(व्यवधान)... सीलिंग हो चुकी है। आप उसको कितनी बार चेज करना चाहते हैं ? मे कहता हूं कि जितना भट्ठा बिठाना है एक बार बिठा दीजिए और इस अनसर्टेन्टी को रिमूव कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)..,

चेयरमैन साहब, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इडिया जो है उसकी तरफ से अगले साल अगर कोई बीज रिलीज करना होता है तो पहले साल ही कुछ लोगो से पैसा ले करके चुपके चुपके उनको बेच दिया जाता है। इस तरह का करप्शन चल रहा है। वह आदमी उन बीजो को पैदा करके लाखों रुपया किसानो से लूटते है, उन किसानो की चमड़ी उतारते है, पचास पचास और सौ सौ रुपया किलो के हिसाब से किसानो को बीज देते है यह कह कर कि यह नया बीज हैं। मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से यह बीज एक साल बाद रिलीज होता है लेकिन; मार्केट मे वह पहले ही चला जाता है किसको कि डेढ़ सौ और तीन सौ रुपए फी किलो के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है। दरबारा सिंह जी चले गए, उन को पता होगा कि तीन सौ रुपए फी किलो के हिसाब से किसानो को बीज दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... जमीन की पैदावार का अन्दाजा आप, जो इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के

[श्री मुख्तियारसिंह भांवक]

फार्म है एक और दो हजार एकड के उनसे लगाते है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो जमीन के ऊपर अपने खून पसीने की कमाई करने है, जो छोटे किसान है सीलिंग के अन्दर, अगर उनकी पैदावार को देखा जाए तो उस वक्त पता लगेगा कि किस तरह से अनाज पैदा किया जाता है। आप अनाज की पैदावार की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेना चाहते है। अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है लेकिन इस दफा पजाब, हरयाणा और दिल्ली की मार्केट्स मे जाकर पूछिये कि बेचारे किसान की क्या हालत हुई है। इसके लिए जो मार्केटिंग फैसिलिटीज की जरुरत है उसका इतजाम हुकूमत को करना चाहिए ताकि देश मे प्रोडक्शन को बढाने मे इन्सेटिव मिले। हरयाणा के फूड मिनिस्टर का बयान है कि हरयाणा मे किसानो को फैसिलिटीज नही दी जा रही है। उन्होने एफ सी आई को भी एक्यूज किया है। मै मिनिस्टर साहब स यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हर दस मील के फासले पर वेयर-हाउसेज होने चाहिए देहातो मे और मार्केटिंग की फैसिलिटीज होनी चाहिए।

16 Hrs

जहा तक करप्शन की बात है, नीचे का करप्शन उसक बारे मे मै क्या जिक्र करू? जो ऊपर का करप्शन है उसको गौर करे। एक नेशनल कमीशन आफ एग्रीकल्चर का प्राविजन किया गया है कि उस को बनाया जाएगा। वह कमीशन क्या करेगा, उसकी टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स क्या है और उसके लिए कोई टाइम मुकर्रर किया गया है या नही। इन बातो का कोई पता नही। और उसमे करप्शन कितना है? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टिर ने अपने घर के अन्दर एक प्राइवेट एम्प्लायमेट एक्सचेज खोला हुआ है। जो आदमी मेम्बर आफ पार्लमेट का एलेक्शन लडने के लिए गया वह इस आधी तूफान मे, जबकि यह कहा जाता है कि हम साढे तीन सौ जीत कर आए है, फिर भी हार गया तो इससे ज्यादा कोई निकम्मा हो सकता है? जिसको जनता ने बिल्कुल रिजेक्ट कर दिया, ठुकरा दिया, ऐलेक्शन मे हार गया उसको एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन का मेम्बर तीन हजार रुपये पर रखा गया। .. (व्यवधान)

उस तरह का पोलिटिकज करप्शन चल रहा है।

सभापति महोदय आप अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक फिर दूसरी बात यह कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इडिया का चेयरमन जिसको बनाया वह भी एक हारा हुआ मेम्बर है जिसको कि जनता ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया। ये ओहदे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर से चलते है और करप्शन खत्म होने वाला नही है। (व्यवधान).

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपसे जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। **

सभापति महोदय अब आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। आप कुछ भी बोलिए रेकार्ड पर नही जायगा।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) Mr Chairman, Sir, some mem-

** Not recorded.

bers of the Opposition tried to make out a case that Government has done nothing so far as the agricultural sector is concerned. But if we look into the record of statistics we will find that this is not correct. So far a agricultural production is concerned, in the last 20 years, the production of foodgrains has done up from 50 milllon tonnes to 100 million tonnes and more areas have been brought under cultivation,

Similarly, in the case of tractors, whereas we had previously only one tractor factory and that too, only an assembling one. We now have three factories which are manufacturing tractors.

Then, coming to tractor producation. and the producation of better quality seeds·····(*Interruptions*)**

He can not hold the House to ransom. Why do you not name them ?

Similarly, in the field of educational improvement, we had no university which was exclusively dealing with the improvement of various types of seeds and crops,

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : जब माननीय मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक ने एक हारे हुए एम०पी० का जिक्र किया तो आप को बुरा लगने लगा। जितना हमारा समय है वह हमको मिलना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप का 15 मिनट का समय था हम ने 16 मिनट का समय दिया।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : माननीय दरबारा सिंह को आपने क्यों समय दिया ?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय दरबारा सिंह को जो समय दिया गया वह कांग्रेस के समय में से दिया।

माननीय मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक ने 3.41 पर बोलना शुरू किया और चार बज कर दो मिनट पर मैंने आपको रोका।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : आप हमारे अधिकार का हनन करते हैं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : हम कार्यवाही नही चलने देंगे जब तक आप माननीय मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक को बोलने का थोड़ा और समय नहीं देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : यह बात आप न कहिऐ क्योंकि ऐसा कहना नियम के विरुद्ध है। आप मेहरबानी करके बैठिये।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मान्यवर, समय के बारे में कुछ गलतफहमी है। माननीय मलिक ने 3.45 पर बोलना शुरू किया था।

सभापति महोदय : आप तेरह मिनट बोले है। आप बोलिये।

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : एक बार आपने फैसला दिया कि वक्त हो चुका है उसके बाद सब ओर से कहा गया कि नहीं हुआ है लेकिन आप कहते रहे कि वक्त माननीय सदस्य का खत्म हो गया है। चेयर ने इसके बाद अपनी गलती महसूस की और इनको बोलने के लिए कहा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। ऐसी गलतियां चेयर से बार बार होती हैं। अगर

*Not recorded

[श्री जाबुंबत छोटे]

इनको दुरुस्त कर लिया जाया करे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसके बारे मे मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय कोई प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नही है।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक एग्रिकल्चर मे इरिगेशन का बडा महत्व है। श्री दरबारा सिंह ने किसान को प्रोटेक्शन देने का, खाद का, लोन आदि देने का जिक्र किया। लेकिन आज देश के अन्दर इरिगेशन की बहुत बुरी हालत है। प्रोडक्शन के मामले मे हरियाणा किसी से पीछे नही है। लेकिन वहा इरिगेशन की हालत को आप देखे। नहरे तो वहा है ही नही। वहाँ ट्यूबवैल कल्टीवेशन है। वह बहुत महगा पडता है। जहा आप इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को आठ पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली देते हैं वहाँ किसानो को हरियाणा मे वही बिजली 37 पैसे की यूनिट के हिसाब से मिलती है। कितनी जबर्दस्त यह डिसपैरिटी है। यह दूर होनी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि अपनी कास्ट पर वह ट्यूबवैल लगाये। साथ ही साथ नहरी पानी की व्यवस्था करे। देश मे अगर आप किसान को इन्सैंटिव देना चाहते है तो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के रेट्स भी यूनिफाम होने चाहिए।

अपनी रिपोर्ट मे आपने ब्राइट पिक्चर पेट करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन पी०ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने है। इसका मैं जिक्र मात्र कर देना चाहता हूं। इसमे कहा गया है

"The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation Set up in 1954 undertook ground water exploration under Operational Agreement No 12 with the Technical Co-operation Mission of the USA The agreement expired on 30th June 1955"

यू एस ए के कोलैबोरेशन मे यह चला था। 1954 मे यह शुरू हुआ। पी ए सी की रिपोर्ट 1971 की है। इसमे कहा गया है

"It was only in 1968 that Government recognised the above shortcomings and remitted the problem to technical team"

चौदह साल के बाद टैक्नीकल टीम के सुपुद करने की बात कर रहे है। एग्रीमेंट हुआ लेकिन उस पर कोई कारवाई नही हुई। फिर सैक्रैट्री जो एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के है, उनका ब्यान है

And so the performance had been quite poor

यह हालत है। इस तरह का जो वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर होता हैं, इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। सावधानी से अगर काम किया जाएगा तो जो नतीजे निकलेंगे वे अच्छे निकलेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य के कुछ भाग को आपने रिकार्ड पर जाने की इजाजत नही दी है। आपको पता चला कि इनका समय बाकी है तो आपन इनको बोलने के लिए और समय दिया। जो बाते रिकार्ड पर नही गई हैं, उनको भी रिकार्ड मे लाया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : जो बाद मे ये बोले हैं, वह रिकार्ड कर लिया गया है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: The opposition has tried to make out a case that in the last twenty years nothing has been dont in the agricultural sector.

If they had properly looked around, they would have found that in every field progress has been made. For example, production of food grains has gone up from 50 million tonnes, in 1947 to 100 million tonnes in 1971. In tractor pro duction, instead of merely assembly plants, now we have tractor manufacturing plants, and there is still a shortage of this equipment. Progress has also been made in the field of seed production and in research regarding various diseases

But there have been certain short comings which I wish to point out. One of the short comings has been that this progress has been confined to a few States like Punjab, Haryana, part of Andhra Pradesh, a little of Western U. P. and a few other small blocks. Similarly it has been confined to the upper strata of the farmers *i. e.*, farmers holding 15 to 20 acres and not to the marginal of small farmer. The position of the small farmer is a very pathetic and even now he remains in debt. He does not get the modern revolutionary seeds. So far as irrigation is concerned, he has no share in the tube wells. The tube wells are confined to those who can pay for them. Loans are not given to the weaker section because they can not afford to give security. They cannot also afford to buy good quality seeds because they are sold in the black market at high prices. They are not able to buy fertilizers because of high prices and they also do not get loans against standing crops.

When the crop fails, their position becomes still more pathetic because they have no money left and they cannot make both ends meet.

Again, when a small farmer dies, his holding of three or four acres is sub-divided among his children and each gets one acre or half an acre. They can neither leave the land nor live well. They are condemned to a state of perpetual poverty. They starve the whole of their lives. To my knowledge so far no State has passed any legislation to prevent a farmer from reaching that stage No State has developed a concept of an economic unit, a unit which can give the agriculturists a living wage.

The argument is put forward that it is a State subject and the Centre cannot intervene. We have brought many constitutional amendements and we could have easily brough one more if we had sympathy for these poor peasants. Therefore, I submit that if the States are not willing to bring forward legislation to prevent further fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, the Centre should intervene and amend the Constitution, so that we do not reach that stage where the small farmers have so little holdings that they start leaving the fields and going to cities searching for a living. If you do not bring forward this legislation, what will happen after five or ten years is that the small farmers would leave the agricultural sector and run to the cities to find employment.

If he doesn't get employment he will start roaming about in the streets like a beggar. Still if they do not get employment even after some sime, you know what happens when people begin to stare. Therefore I suggest it is necessary to prevent sub-division of holdings beyond a particular limit where it becomes uneconomic. Necessary legislation for this should be brought in. If it is not possible to do so under the present Constitution the constitution shoul be amended to that effect. It does not need even two-thirds majority.

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

Not only do the holdings of the peasants get sub-divided into uneconomic units when succession takes place but they also suffer when there is bad crop. When the harvest is bad he has no savings to fall back upon. Nothing has been done so far to give him help at that particular stage. When Sardar Pratap Singh Cairon was the Chief Minister of United Punjab he sent a scheme of crop insurance to the Central Government but the Centre raised some objections and the scheme was never put through even in a progressive State like Punjab.

To protect the weaker farmer from starving at the time of bad harvest it is necessary to bring in legislation which will help him. Therefore it is necessary to have a crop insurance scheme. If it is not possible to cover all the units at least those which are less than 10 aeres should be covered. This scheme should be so framed that we can do something for the weaker farmer. At the time of a bad harvest he has to borrow money to make both ends meet. In a fit of generosity some State start aiding them just to give peace to their concience that they are doing something for th se poor peasants. We must rember that these poor peasants are also citizens of India and have a right to live which includes the right to get aid in times of need as a matter of right, not as a matter of charity as if some foreign nationals are involved. They can get such aid only if you have a proper crop insurance scheme.

The Government constituted the Food Corporation of India to aid the weaker farmer when the crop comes into the market. When the crop is being dumped into the market, the Food Corporation was supposed to be there so that the prices may not fall, and the weaker farmer will not lose. We all know when the crop is harvested every year. We all know also the month in which the crop would come into the market. But every year what happens is that the Food Corporation comes into the market ten or twenty days after the crop has come into the market. By that time the weaker farmers have already suffered.

Invariably every year Members of Parliament have to come to the Parliament and say that the Food Corporation has not gone to the *mandis* and started purchasing the crops. Then, after sometime they go into some *mandis*, not all *mandis*, and by that time the weaker farmer has already been fleeced. The Food Corporation helps the middle man. What prevents them from making advance arrangement a month earlier ? What are they doing when the crops are not in the market ? Why cannot they make proper arrangements and go into the market earlier when the weaker farmer comes, because it is the weaker farmer who comes immediately and who needs cash immediately.

He is the first one to come to the *mandi* but at that time nobody bothers. After all the weaker farmers have been fleeced, the Food Corporation comes to the *mandi* and starts buying from the middlemen, creating a feeling that possibly there is collusion between the Food Corporation people and the middlemen. To prevent this feeling from growing, the minister should see that next time the Food Corporation goes to the *mandis* before the crop arrives so that they have eneugh time to make arrangemeet.

Also, you do not fix the minimum price at the proper time. It is fixed much later after maney have suffered. You know when the crops are coming. What is the difficulty in the fixing the minimum price a little earlier ? It is in the interest of the Government to see that the weaker farmer does

not suffer on account of the miuimum price being fixed later or the Food Corporation coming to the *mandi* later. There is not a single *mandi* in Himachal Pradesh where you have procured any grain. I want a clarification about that also.

There is a dambeing built in H P. called Pong Dam. An assurance was given by the Irrigation Minister that the small farmer would not be ousted from his land before he is rehabilitated in Rajasthan. Since agriculture also is linked with it, I want the minister to find out how far that assurance has been caried out.

The time has come when you should remove all the loopholes so far as land ceilings are concerned It is better you send a model land law to all the States and also get their laws and compare them, so that the loopholes may be reduced to a minimum and the people may know what exactly is the intention of each State, because some Statet start giving exemptions which are in the interest only a few. One such exception is the so-called effiicient farms. This aspect should be looked into and the loopholes properly plugged.

Finally, I suggest that a special corporation should be formed which should deal with farmers owning less than 5 acres of land. It should have branches in all tehsils and its only object should be to help those small farmers by providing them seeds, fertilisers, loans and also tractors on hire, if possible

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Ulaganambi,

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे किसी भी मंत्रालय पर बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप को भी पुकारा जायेगा ।

SHRI K, SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : This is an important ministry. Four important subjects come under it. So, time should be extended because many members want to speak. It can go on today and tomorrow also. The minister may reply on Monday.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : एक घंटे के लिए हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो टाइम बहुत बाकी है । लेकिन एक घंटे के लिए हम स्पीकर साहब को कहला देंगे ।

*SHRI R.P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, it is accepted and acknowledged that Agriculture occupies the pre-eminent place in the economic developmental programmes of our coun ry. I have to compliment the Ministry of Agriculture for formulating and implementing energetically effective schemes for the development of Agrirulture in our country. If the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Food, the Department of Co-operation and the Department of Community Development and Panchayati Raj function well, then only we can make significant progress in agriculture.

Of late Banana has become one of the important export commodities. The exports of Banana have earned for our country substantial foreign exchange. I may mention here that large quantities of many varieties of delicious bananas are produced in Tamil Nadu. The annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture refers to the proposal of setting up a Banana Development Corporation. It will be in the fitness

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMIR] of things that the Banana Development Corporation is located in Tamil Nadu in order to foster the cultivation of bananas and to give a fillip to the banana growers. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to consider my suggestion favourably.

We have so far not exploited in full the underground water resources of our country. In the place of much-maligned Tube-wells Organisation which was a dismal failure, the Government have now constituted a Central Ground Water Board. Its primary function is to conduct resource evaluation studies in representative areas and to extend its exploratory activities in hard rock areas. This will help greatly the cultivators in the chronically drought affected and rain fed areas. I would request that the activities of this Board should be extended to such areas in Tamil Nadu as Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore Districts.

During 1967-1968 when there was an acute shortage of drinking water in Madras City, the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, who was then the Minister of Public Works, did a marvel of installing overnight 50,000 hand-pumps throughout the entire city. This Board would do well to derive inspiration from this notable achievement.

I was dismayed to come across a news item recently that further opening of new branches of the nationalised banks in the rural areas has been suspended for the time being. The primary objective of nationalising major banks was to make available liberal credit facilities to the small farmers by opening branches in the rural areas. If this news item is correct, I am afraid that it will act as a damper to the enthusiasm of our agriculturists engaged in bringing about Green Revolution in the country. I therefore suggest that the Minister of Agriculture should take up this matter with the Minister of Finance and see that such a retrograde step is not taken.

With a view to acquainting our farmers with the modern agricultural techniques, we have Exchange of Farmers Programme. Under this programme many of our farmers inclucing some from Tamil Nadu have been to the United States and the American Farmers have also visited India It is strange that this programme is confined only to the United States, when countries like Japan, Taiwan and Israel have made phenomenal progress in agriculture. I would request the hon. Minister to have this drogramme extended to cover countries like Japan, Taiwan and Israel so that our farmers get imbued with the sence of achivement of the farmers in these countries.

I would now like to refer to the Crop Insuranee scheme which is long overdue in our country. There arc 650 lakhs of agricultural familtes in our country. Of this huge number, 14— families possess 50— of the total coltivable land in the country. Each family owns more than 15 acres of land. The total valne of the annual produce from this section is about Rs. 5000 crores. If the crop insurance is introduced, they are in the happy position of being able to pay the premium. It will not only compensate them for losses suffered due to vagaries of whether and natural calaimities but also provide employment opportuuities to 5000 rural educated unemployed youths. I feel that the Minister should initiate early action in this respect.

Sir, in a recent Conference of the Districtors of Indian Council of Agriculture ral Rescarch, a major decision was taken for making available improved varieties of seeds to this farm.rs. The conference recommended the setting up of a seed farm in each district. As the interested farmers are now running from pillar to post for

getting high yielding seeds, this suggestion when implemented will assist them greatly. The Minister should see to it that this decision is given effect to.

I feel that the Government have no clear-cut and will-defined procurement policy. One does not know whether it is producer oriented or consumer oriented. I am afried that the Government hesitate to antagonise big farmers having monopoly interest in agriculture As recommended by the Agricultural Price Commission, the procurement price should be so fixed that the consumers are not to undergo unnecessary hardships

In spite of repeated emphasis being laid on achieving self sufficiency in foodgrains, we find that 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are being improved every year. The reveals *lacunae* in our programme of assisting financially and materially the small farmers of our country If we are not to day-dream about self-sufficiency in foodgrains, it is necessary that the small farmers are offered sufficient incentives which will enable them to produce more.

Similarly, we seem to be having an unrealistic tractor policy. We have 8 tractor manufacturing units and the Report says that letters of intent have been issued to 15 new units. Along with this, simply because the World Bank offers financial assistance for the purchase of tractors, we are indiscriminatly importing many varieties of tractors. Our policy seems to be to encourage rich farmers who alone are capable of handling imported tractors. It is time that we reverse this trend and encouragr indigenous manufacture of tractoes which will be easy of operation to the small farmers. Even the big farmers will be dissuaded from buying tractors because of levy of 23% duty imposed in in this year's budget. 81% of the agriculturists cultivate 29% of the total cultivable land and the remaining 71% of the cultivable land is in the hands of mere 19% of the farmers. I quote the statistics because the government's tractor policy is not beneficial to any section of the agricul turists. I wish that the Government should make a review of the tractor policy.

Agricultural production can be increased manifold by resorting to crop rotation and multiple cropping. The agriculturally advanced countries like Japan and Taiwan have proved beyond doubt that crop rotation and multiple cropping will be an admirable success in small holdings of three hectares and less. In the recent meeting of Central Land Reforms Committee, our Minister of Agriculture, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, advocated the efficacy of small farms and advanced certain useful arguments in their favour. As it is, we find that there is no uniformity in the matter of land ceilings in our country. For instance, in Tamil Nadu it is 15 standard acres and in Kerala it is 12. Steps must be immediately taken by the Ministry to bring about uniformity in land ceilings.

We find from the Annual Report, the Food Corporation of India during the year 1970-71 had disposed of 14,690 tonnes of damaged food grains. As on 31 March, 1971 the Corporation had still a stock of 9600 tonnes of damaged food grains. Some times we come across allegations in the Press that damage is caused deliberately to the stored foodgrains by pouring water over them with the ulterior motive of making a cheap bargain. I would like to know from Minister to whom these quantities of damaged food grains have been sold and how such large qanatities of foodgrains came to be damaged. I would also request him to tell the House what preventive steps have been taken in this matter by the Ministry.

According to the P.L. 480 Agreement signed on 1.4.71 15.79 lakh tonnes of

[Shri R. P. Ulaganamlua]

wheat will be imported from the U.S.A. Though we have made substantial progress in agricultural production, we continue to import huge quantities of foodgsains. In the year 1969 we imported 3.87 million tonnes and in 1970, 3.63 million tonnes. During the years 1968, 1969 and 1970, we have paid Rs· 179.37 crores as the freight for the foreign shipping companies which brought foodgrains to our country. we have had to face this huge drain of our foreign exchange because we continue to import foodgrains. Out of 3.63 million tonnes of foodgrains imported, the U.S.A. share comes to 2.55 million tonnes. This extraodinary dependence on the U.S.A. for the import of foodgrains has placed our country in an unenviable position. We are unable to condemn any action of the U.S.A. even when she acts deliberately against our national interest. We were told in this House that the Government of India had seet a Protest Not to the U.S.A. against the continued Arms supplies to Pakistan which has commited friendish atrocities on the people of Bangla Desh. But we are inhibited from giving publicity to the contents of this Protest Note in our national press because of our object reliance on imports of foodgrains from the U,S.A. This shows the urgent need for curtailing the imports from the U.S.A. considerably if we are to act independently in our national interest.

It is exiomatic that the rice mills should be taken over by the Government if we want to usher in an era of socialism in this country. The nationalisation of Rice mills is an accepted policy of the Congress Party. I suggest that the Rice mills through out the country must be taken over by the Government without further procrastination.

Coming to the cooperative sector, we find from the Report that the percentage of overdues outstanding at the level of primary societies was about 36% on 30th June, 1970. It is mentioned in the Report that defective loaning policies, inadequate supervision and weakness of internal management are some of the main reasons for the accumlation of overdues. I would request the hon. Minister to take remedial steps in the matter of streamlining the procedure so that the overdues can be averted,

The Scheme of Guarantee for working Capital Loans to Consumer Cooperatives would come to an end on 31.12.1971. The recent Conferencc of the State Ministers of Cooperation has recommended that this scheme should be extended till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. I am sure that the Minister in his reply will clarify the action taken in the matter.

Most of the urban consumer cooperatives are chronically incurring losses. In particular, the Delhi Super Bazar, as a result manifold malpractices and defective management, has been suffering recurring losses. I would suggest the appointment of an Inquary Committee to go into the working of the Super Bazar and other urban consumer cooperatives and to suggest ways and mean for putting them on sound lines.

Twenty-three years after our Independence, we have felt the necessity for appointings High Power Commission to go in to the working of the Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj institutions. This has been suggested by the Consultative Committee of Parliament. This goes to show that all is not well with the functioning of these two institutions. I would like to know from the Minister when this Commission will be ·consitiuted with what terms of reference.

Under the Rual Man power Programme an amount of Rs. 201.90 lakhs has been spent to generate employment. We find from a statement in the Report that 41.05 mandays have been generated in a year. To

generate employment in terms of a man-day in a year a sum of Rs. 5 has been spent. I am unable to appreciate this kind of jugglery in figures and I don't know how much employment in real terms has been generated under this programme.

In conclusion, I would say that the superstructure of democracy is built on the strong edifice of Panchayats. If politics enter in Panchayats, that will be the doomsday for our democracy because the edifice will get shaken. Our late lamented Arignar Anna was categorical in his assertions that in Panchayat elections political parties should be kept away. The Chief Present Minister Kalaignar Karunanidhi holds the same view. I am sure that the hon. Minister will find out ways and means to keep the Panchayats outside the ken of political parties.

With these words, I conclude.

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ जिन्होंने कृषि के विकास में और जो हमारे छोटे किसान हैं, दबे हुए किसान हैं, बेज़मीन किसान हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं, उन सब की भलाई में, उन के उत्थान में, उन के विकास में रुची ली है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि कृषि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार है। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था खड़ी नहीं रह सकती है जब तक कृषि का विकास देश में न हो। सरकार ने भी इस बात को समझा और इसके लिए जितने कदम उठाने आवश्यक थे, वे सब कदम उठाए और उसके नतीजे के तौर पर आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हम खाद्य पदार्थों में, कुछ पदार्थों को छोड़कर, जो आवश्यक पदार्थ हैं, जिन पर हमारा जीवन चलता हैं, उन में आज हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो पाये हैं और हम को किसी दूसरे देश से अन्न लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े ऐसी अवस्था हमारे देश की बन चुकी है।

यह बात ठीक है कि कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जो इन-पुट्स चाहिए, यदि उनका प्रबन्ध न होता, अच्छे बीज का प्रबन्ध न होता, अच्छी खाद का प्रबन्ध न होता, इन सारी चीजों की अगर खोज न करते और खोज कर के उन को जमीन में न उतारते, खेतों में काम में न लाते, तो जितनी प्रगति पिछले दिनों में हुई है, वह न हो पाती। यह बात भी ठीक है, जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है—आज जो सबसे आवश्यक इन-पुट है, जिसके बगैर हम खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, वह पानी है। पानी की कमी हो तो चाहे हम अच्छे से अच्छा बीज पैदा कर लें या कहीं से ले आयें, खाद का प्रबन्ध भी कर लें, दूसरी चीजें भी जुटा लें, अच्छे औजार भी ले आयें, पैसा और दूसरे साधन भी हों, लेकिन पानी का साधन न हो तो हम कृषि की पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि सबसे पहले पानी का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है।

जब आजादी मिली तो हमारे देश में बहुत थोड़ी ज़मीन में पानी था, लेकिन आज करीब 20 प्रतिशत ज़मीन ऐसी है, जिसको चाहे नहरों से, ट्यूब-वैल लगा कर, पम्पिंग सैटों से, कुएं खुदवाकर या किसी भी तरह से पानी मिलता है यानी 9 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में पानी का प्रबन्ध है और अगले 5 वर्षों में शायद 25 प्रतिशत जमीन में पानी का प्रबन्ध हो सकेगा—ऐसी आशा है।

माइनर इरिगेशन के सिलसिले में जो कार्य पिछले दिनों में हुआ, वह तो आप को

[श्री शेर सिंह]

विदित ही है, लेकिन आगे चल कर चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना मे हम क्या करने जा रहे है, उस के कुछ आंकडे मे आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना मे पब्लिक सैक्टर मे 507 करोड 72 लाख रुपए का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और जो इस्टीचूशनल लान्ज हैं, उस सैक्टर मे 650 करोड रुपए का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। कुछ अपनी तरफ से भी किसान उसमे इन्वेस्ट करेगा। तो यह सब लगाकर 1650 करोड रुपया माइनर इरीगेशन और ग्राउन्ड वाटर का जितना काम हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे है उस पर खर्च होना है। इसका असर यह होगा कि 7.20 मिलियन हेक्टेयर्स नयी जमीन को पानी मिल सकेगा और उसमे जो साधन जुटाये जायेंगे वह 8 लाख के करीब डग वेल्स, 5 लाख प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स, 5 हजार स्टेट ट्यूबवेल्स और एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर पंपिंग सेट्स जो लगेंगे वह है 12 लाख 50 हजार। तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे हमारा यह निशाना है। और इसी साल 1970-71 मे 1.49 मिलियन हेक्टेयर्स को पानी मिल पाया है। 98.45 लाख रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर मे और इस्टीट्शनल सेक्टर मे 120 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। एक लाख 70 हजार डग वेल्स, एक लाख प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स, 963 स्टेट ट्यूबवेल्स और 2 लाख 65 हजार पंपिंग सेट्स लगे हैं। तो ऐसी दशा मे सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है और हम इस बात को समझते हैं कि जितना भी पानी हमको जमीन के नीचे से उपलब्ध हो सके उसका प्रबन्ध करना है। जहाँ तक सर्फेस वाटर का सम्बन्ध है उसका इन्तजाम इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा होना है। (व्यवधान)...तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि पानी का अधिक से अधिक प्रबन्ध करने का यत्न हम कर रहे हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल आर्गेनाइजेशन का काम-पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का जिक्र करते हुए—ठीक नही हुआ। एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल आर्गेनाइजेशन का काम सन 54 से शुरु होना था और हमको इस बात का ध्यान था कि यह आर्गेनाइजेशन काफी नही है, इसके द्वारा हम काम नहीं कर सकेंगे इसलिए हमने सेन्ट्रल ग्राउन्ड वाटर बोर्ड बनाया है। और अब इसके साथ साथ जियोलाजिकल सर्वे वाले भी ग्राउन्ड वाटर को चाज करते है। इन दोनो को मिलाकर एक यूनीफाइड एजेन्सी बनी है ताकि इकट्ठे मिलकर, जितने भी पानी के साधन जमीन के नीचे है उनको ढूंढ निकाले और उस पर अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च करके पानी लेकर सभी चीजो, जिनकी कमी इस देश मे है, की पैदावार बढा सके। उसके लिए 6 प्रोजेक्ट्स है। अभी तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स इस समय चल रहे है—राजस्थान मे, हैदराबाद मे, और गुजरात के कुछ इलाके मे।—यह बाहर से जो हमको सहायता मिल रही है उसके द्वारा 6 प्रोजेक्ट्स हमे चलाने है जिसमे हम पूरी तरह से जाच करेंगे कि जमीन के नीचे किस जगह पर कितना पानी मिल सकता है और जहा पर जितना पानी मिल सकता है उसके बारे मे जानकारी प्राप्त करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कहेंगे ताकि वे उस पानी का प्रबन्ध कर सके, ट्यूबवेल लगा सके, कुये खोद सकें और इस तरह से अधिक से अधिक पानी का प्रबन्ध खेती के लिए हो सके। पिछले दिनो मे राजस्थान के जैसलमेर इलाके में, जहा पर दूर दूर तक आदमी देखने को नही मिलता है, कही घास फूस भी नजर नही आती है, वहा पर पता चला है कि ढाई सौ फिट के नीचे पानी है और काफी मात्रा में पानी है। हमने राजस्थान सरकार को लिखा है कि वे उस पानी का

लाभ उठाये। वहा पर ट्यूबवेल लगायें और पानी निकालकर कृषि के लिए उसका उपयोग करे और वहा पर पीने के लिए जो पानी नही मिलता है उसके लिए उसका उपयोग करे। इसी तरह से सभी जगह जहा कही पानी मिल सकता है उसकी जाच करना चाहते है।

एक बात पशु धन के बारे मे कही गई। उस समय बोलते हुए माननीय सदस्य गेदा सिंह जी ने बकरियो का जिक्र किया और कहा कि हम पशुओ के पालन का जो काम करते है उसमे गऊ का भी ध्यान है, भैंस का भी ध्यान है, भेड का भी ध्यान है, मुर्गी का भी ध्यान है लेकिन हम बकरी का कोई ध्यान नही करते है। शायद उन्होने रिपोर्ट को अच्छी तरह से पढा नही है या शायद उन्होने जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश नही की है। इस चौथी योजना मे आई सी ए आर ने रिसर्च के दो प्रोजेक्ट्स इसके लिए रखे है। एक तो ऐसी बकरी जो ज्यादा दूध दे सके उसकी नसल का सुधार करने के लिए 40 लाख का प्रोजक्ट है। और 40 लाख रुपया ऐसी बकरी जो पशमीना वगैरह द सके उसके लिए रखा गया है। तो चालीस लाख के दो प्रोजेक्ट योजना मे रखे गये है इसलिए यह कहना गलत है कि हमने बकरी पर कोई ध्यान नही रखा हैं।

इस देश मे जब ग्रीन रेवाल्यूशन आया तो यह बात भी चली कि व्हाइट रेवोल्यूशन भी आना चाहिए क्योकि खाने के लिए अगर हम केवल अनाज दे दे और उसके साथ मे प्रोटीन न हो, दूध न हो, मक्खन न हो, पनीर न हो—ये सारी चीजे न हों तो लोगो का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नही हो सकता है। इसलिए ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के साथ साथ व्हाइट रेवोल्यूशन भी आना चाहिए—इसकी माग है। इसके लिए हमारा प्रयत्न है कि अधिक से अधिक पशुओ का पालन करके, क्रासब्रीड करके इस योजना मे अपने देश मे 30 प्रतिशत के करीब दूध की पैदावार बढायें। इसके लिए करीब 20 करोड रुपया इस प्लान के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है। इसके अलावा बाहर से जो स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर आता है, मक्खन आता है और शहरो के अन्दर जो हम दूध देते है उससे जो 95 करोड रुपया प्राप्त होगा उसको भी हम इसी काम मे लगाना चाहते है जिसमे कि दूध की पैदावार बढे, मार्केटिंग का प्रबन्ध हो, पशुओ का स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो, उनके लिए चारे का प्रबन्ध हो और देश-वासियो का स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो—इन सारी चीजो के ऊपर उस रुपए को लगाना है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय और पशुओ को मारना भी बन्द हो।

श्री शेर सिंह आपको मालूम होगा कि उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। उस कमेटी के सदस्यो से बार बार कहा गया कि आप उस कमेटी मे आइये, विचार विनिमय कीजिए और कविन्स कीजिए लेकिन उसके लिए वे तैयार नही होते है। हम चाहते है कि वे आये, बैठे, विचार करे, अपनी बात को कहे और दूसरे की बात को सुने और फिर उसकी रिपोर्ट निकले। और भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारो को लिखा है क्योकि यह तो राज्य का विषय है इस पार्लमेट का विषय नही है। सभी राज्य सरकारो को लिखा है कि वे कानून बनाये और बहुत से राज्यो मे कानून हैं—आपके मध्य प्रदेश मे कानून है, वहा पर गोकशी नही हो सकती है, हरियाणा मे है, पजाब मे है, उत्तर प्रदेश मे है, राजस्थान मे है,

[श्री शेर सिंह]

गुजरात मे है, बिहार मे है और कुछ स्टेट्स मे अभी अधूरा किया है, पूरा नही किया है। तो हमारे कास्टीट्यूशन का जो आर्टिकिल 48 है उसकी तरफ हमने उनका ध्यान दिलाया है सभी राज्यो का और यूनियन टेरिट्रीज का कि इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिये और जो हमारे देश का बहुमूल्य गोधन है उसकी रक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

एक बात यह कही गई कि जो गरीब छोटा किसान है। उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान नही है। बडे किसान तो अपना लाभ उठा ले गये लेकिन छोटे किसानो की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नही गया। आपको पता होगा कि हमारी दो योजनाए छोटे किसानो के लिए बनी--एक स्माल फार्मर, ढाई एकड से साढे सात एकड तक के फार्मर के लिए और दूसरी ढाई एकड से कम जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, लेंडलेस फार्मर्स और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स है उनके लिए बनी।

46 जिले स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए चुने गये। 41 जिले दूसरी योजना के लिए चुने गए और उसमे छोटे किसानो को 25 फीसदी सब्सिडी दी जायेगी चाहे वह खाद ले और चाहे दूसरे इनपुट्स ले। 25 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी और 75 प्रतिशत लोन और जो ढाई एकड़ से कम का किसान है उस को एक बटे तीन सब्सिडी मिलेगी, यानी सवा तैंतीस प्रतिशत सब्सिडी मिलेगी। जो भूमिहीन किसान है, और खेत मजदूर है अगर वह पशुपालन करना चाहे तो उस के लिए भी उसको लोन मिलेगा। अभी अभी रिजर्व बैंक ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के द्वारा बिना किसी और सेक्योरिटी के, लैंड के और किसी सैक्योरिटी के, पर्सनल सैक्योरिटी पर 2,000 रु० पशु खरीदने के लिए लोन मिल सकता है। और साढे तीन हजार रु० मिल सकता है फ्लिपिंग सैट के लिए। उसके लिए भी कोई सैक्योरिटी नही चाहिये। तो छोटे किसान के लिए ये योजनाए बनायी।

17 00 hrs

सूखा ग्रस्त इलाको के बारे मे जिक्र आया। उस के बारे मे रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम की हमारी योजना है 100 करोड रु० की जिस को अगले तीन साल मे चलना है और उस के लिए 54 जिले देश के अन्दर चुने गये, जो ऐसे जिले थे जिनमे लगातार कहत पडता था, पैदावार कुछ नही होती थी, लोगो को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अपनी जान और पशुओ को ले कर भागना पडता था। इन जिलो के लिए फी जिला करीब दो करोड रु० दे कर ऐसे काम वहा पर चालू करने का प्रबन्ध किया गया जिस से एक चीज भी बना बन सके और साथ ही लोगो का सहायता भी मिल सके। 100 करोड रु० की यह स्कीम जो चालू है उस के लिए 63 करोड रु० की स्कीमे मन्जूर कर चुके है। पिछले साल मे 13 करोड से ज्यादा की स्कीमे मन्जूर हुई। 9 करोड रु० स्टेट्स को दिए गये, अभी तक हमारे पास सब आकडे नही आये कि कितना खर्च हुआ। इस साल 63 करोड रु० से ज्यादा की स्कीमे मन्जूर हो चुकी है 49 जिलो की।

इसी तरह से बेरोजगारी की बात कही गयी। समाजवाद की बात भी एक माननीय सदस्य ने खिल्ली उडाने के लिए कही। एक बात हम भूल जाते हैं जब समाजवाद की बात करते हैं कि समाजवाद लाने के लिये दो चीजे जरूरी है। पहली तो यह है कि देश मे उत्पादन बढ़ायें। क्यों कि उत्पादन

अगर नही बढ़ता है और बटवारा भी अगर बराबर कर दे तो गरीबी का बटवारा करने से समाजवाद नही आयेगा। हर आदमी की मौलिक आवश्यकताये पूरी न हो सके और बाट दे तो उस से समाजवाद नही आयेगा। तो समाजवाद के लिये पहली बात उत्पादन बढाना है।

दूसरी बात है उस का ठीक वितरण, ये दोनो बाते आवश्यक है। उत्पादन के लिए भी जो कदम उठाये गये उन का मैने उल्लेख किया। इसी तरह से वितरण के लिए भी है। आप अगर धन का बटवारा वैसे ही करने लगे, जो पैसा है, कोई आदमी कमाये नही और काम नही करे, वैसे ही पैसा बाट दे, तो उस म गरीबी दूर नही होगी। इसलिए गरीबी दूर करने का रास्ता उत्पादन बढाना और उस का उचित वितरण करना है। लोगो ने कहा कि गरीबी हटाने के लिए बाते कहते है, लेकिन उस के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये ? तो गरीबी हटाने का एक ही रास्ता है, थोडा बहुत पैसा बाट कर गरीबी नही हटा सकते, गरीबी हटाने का एक ही रास्ता है और वह है रोजगार देना। जिस आदमी को रोजगार मिल जाता है उसकी गरीबी हटने का प्रबन्ध हो गया। तो रोजगार के लिए इसी बजट म अलग अलग योजनाये है। जैसे छोटे किसानो के लिए, जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स है और लैंडलेस लेबरर्स है, उन के लिए 87 जिले है। रूरल वर्क्स मे 100 करोड़ रु० है। 50 करोड़ रु० सभी जिलो मे साढ़े बारह लाख रुपए के हिसाब से दे कर समूचे देश भर मे उस का प्रबन्ध क्रैश स्कीम आफ रूरल ऐप्लायमेंट का किया गया है। इस स्कीम के अन्दर हर जिले के अन्दर 1000 आदमियो को 100 रु० महीने का 10 महीने के लिये रोजगार मिले, इस का प्रबन्ध है।

तो अगर आप बजट का विश्लेषण करें तो मानेंगे कि 250 करोड रु० इसी वर्ष के लिए है क्यो कि कुछ इस मे तीन वर्ष के लिये है, लेकिन इस वर्ष को लेकर 250 करोड़ रु० इसी बजट मे रोजगार देने के लिये विशेष रूप मे अलग से देंगे। और कामो क द्वारा जो रोजगार पैदा होता है, जैसे उद्योग लगते है, कृषि का काम बढता है, कुछ और धधे चलते है उन मे जो रोजगार मिलता है, वह अलग है। इन सब के अलावा इसी बजट म 250 करोड़ रु० रोजगार देने के लिये, जिन के पास रोजगार नही है, उस का प्रबन्ध किया है। 50 करोड रु० क्रैश स्कीम आफ रूरल डैवलपमेंट का है। उस के बारे मे बहुत से सुझाव आये है। लेकिन जो गाव के अन्दर अनस्किल्ड लेबर है, जिस को 8,9,10 महीने काम नही मिलता, खेती जब कटती है तब तो उस को एक, दो महीने मजदूरी मिलती है, लेकिन शेष समय मे वह बेकार रहता है। ऐसे समय मे उन को काम देने की योजना है। इसी तरह से बारानी इलाके है वहा पर और ज्यादा बुरी हालत है। तो जहा लोग अन्डर-ऐम्पलायड है, ऐसे लोगो को जो स्किल्ड नही है और जिन को काम नही मिलता है उन को काम देना है, और ऐसे परिवारो को देना है जिस मे कोई कमाने वाला नही है। ऐसे परिवारो को विशेष रूप से ध्यान मे रख कर हर जिले के अन्दर 1,000 आदमियो को काम दे, इस की योजना है।

शुगर के बारे मे माननीय गेदा सिह और दूसरे सदस्यो न जिक्र किया कि चीनी को डीकट्रोल किया तो उसकी कीमतें बढ गयी है। यह बात बहुत बार इस सदन मे कही गयी और मैने इसका कई बार उत्तर देने का प्रयत्न किया। जो शुगर की लेवी

[श्री शेर सिंह]

प्राइस थी, यह ठीक है कि वह प्राइस कम थी उस लेवी प्राइस से जो 60 प्रतिशत लेवी प्राइस शुगर दी जाती थी उस से तो आज जो बाजार में भाव है कंट्रोल हटने के बाद वह भाव ज्यादा है। यह ठीक बात है। लेकिन अगर सारा मिला लें जो 40 प्रतिशत बाजार में बिकता था वह भी, तो हम नहीं कह सकते कि कीमतें बढ़ गयीं। आज 135 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से चीनी का थोक भाव है। उस के ऊपर और ड्यूटी लगती है ऐक्साइज की वह अलग है। तो आप 25 मई से पहले और 25 मई के बाद, दोनों की तुलना करें तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि भाव बढ़ा है। और हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जब कभी हमें नजर आया कि भाव बढ़ रहा हैं तो साढ़े चार लाख टन चीनी हम ने पिछले महीने इस-लिये रिलीज कर दी। उस के बाद भाव गिरा 8 से 10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से, कुछ सदस्य कहते हैं कि यह तो कीमतें बढ़ गयीं, मिल मालिकों को बहुत ज्यादा पैसा मिल गया, मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि आप ने इतनी ज्यादा चीनी रिलीज कर दी कि हम को उतनी कीमत भी नहीं मिलती जो पहले लेवी प्राइस में मिलती थी। यानी लेवी प्राइस से ज्यादा मिलता था।

कुछ ऐसी मिलें थीं जो हाई कोर्ट में गयीं कीमतें बढ़वाने के लिये। हाई कोर्ट ने मन्जूर कर दिया और उनकी कीमतें बढ़ गयीं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारी कीमतें जो बढ़ गयीं, हाई कोर्ट में बढ़ा दी थी, आप डीकंट्रोल नहीं करते तो हम को ज्यादा कीमत मिलती, लेवी शुगर से भी हम को ज्यादा मिलती। उस से भी कम प्राइस आ गयी। लेकिन हमारे सामने दो ही बातें हैं शुगर के मामले में। एक तो हमें यह देखना है कि किसान जो गन्ना पैदा करता है उस को उस का मूल्य ठीक मिलना चाहिए और दूसरे जो उपभोक्ता है उस को ज्यादा दाम न देना पड़े। तो शुगर केन की प्राइस रीजनेबिल मिले इसका भी ध्यान रखते हैं। जितनी उस की कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन है उस के लिये हम विशेष रूप से जांच करवा रहे हैं यूनिवर्सिटीज में। हम ने उनको कुछ ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स दिये है कि अपने अपने क्षेत्र में जो फ़सल वहां ज्यादा होती है उस की कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देखें और उधर से शुगर केन की कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देखें, उन का मिलान करें कि अगर शुगर के बजाय दूसरी फसल बोते तो क्या उन को ज्यादा फायदा होता। इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर शुगर केन की प्राइस तय करनी है। साथ ही यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि कनज्यूमर को ज्यादा पैसा न देना पड़े।

कुछ चीनी मिलों को नीलाम करने की बात है। एक आध मिल मालिक को जेल में भी ले गये हैं, क्यों कि जो पैसा उन पर बाकी था किसानों का और उन्होंने नहीं दिया तो उसको बतौर लैंड रेवेन्यू के रियेलाइज करने के लिये मिल मालिकों को प्रौसीक्यूट किया है। किसान का जिस मिल मालिक ने पैसा दबाया है वह किसान को दिलवायें यह कोशिश भी हम कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ मिलों को लेने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन इस बीच में वे हाई कोर्ट में चले गये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ मिलें लेने का यत्न किया गया। वे कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं। केस चलेगा। हाई कोर्ट ने स्टे भी दिया है। इस के बारे में मैं अधिक कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। हम सब को मालूम है कि एक

कमेटी बैठी हुई है। वह इस समस्या पर विचार कर रही है। रिपोर्ट आने के बाद समुचे देश मे क्या करना है, इसका फैसला किया जाएगा।

सदन का मैने काफी समय लिया है, इसके लिए मे क्षमा चाहता हूँ। जो आवश्यक बातें थी और जिन का मेरे विभाग के साथ विशेष सम्बन्ध था, मैंने उन पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश की है। जहां तक ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, उसका श्रीगणेश ही हुआ है। असली ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन तो अभी आना है। ऐसी जगहो पर जहा नही आया है, वहा भी इसको लाने का यत्न जारी रहेगा। अच्छी फूड लोगो को दी जा सके, इसका भी यत्न जारी रहेगा। प्रोटीज वगैरह उनको मिल सके, इसकी भी कोशिश की जाएगी। ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की तरफ हमारे कदम बढ़े है। ऐसी अवस्था देश मे आ रही है जबकि दूध की पैदावार भी हम बढा सकेंगे और व्हाइट रेवोल्यूशन का श्रीगणेश हो सकेगा और उसको भी सही मानो मे लाने मे सफल हो सकेंगे।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागोर) : सभापति महोदय, यह मन्त्रालय सभी मत्रालयो से महत्वपूर्ण मत्रालय है, ऐसा मैं मानता हू। यह मत्रालय हमारे देश के बुनियादी काम को करता है। इस देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता गावो मे रहती है और या तो वह खेती करती है या खेती पर आधारित है और इस धंधे से अपना जीवन यापन करती है। वही लोग हैं जो देश के दूसरे लोगो को भी हर तरह से आगे बढ़ाते है। जब हमारे देश का विधान बदला तब हमारे देश मे खाद्यान्नों की कुल पैदावार पांच सौ लाख टन थी। इस साल वह बढ़कर एक हजार या एक हजार साठ लाख टन हो गयी है। इसका मतलब यह है कि दुगुने से भी ज्यादा हमारी खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार हो गयी है। और आगे बढ़ने की भी अभी बहुत गुंजाइश है। यह तभी हो सकता है जब कुछ प्रायोरिटीज बदली जायें। हमने कृषि उत्पादन पर ध्यान तो दिया है लेकिन मेरी राय में और भी अधिक इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सभी इसको मानते हैं कि हमारे रिसोर्सिस बड़े सीमित है। उन रिसोर्सिस के जरीये हम जितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं उतनी तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे है। यह सदन रिसोर्सिस और उत्पादन दोनों बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। इस मांग का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, इस के साथ सहकारिता जुड़ी हुई है, कृषि जुड़ी हुई है, पचायती राज जुड़ा हुआ है, सामुदायिक योजना जुड़ी हुई है, पशुपालन का धंधा जुड़ा हुआ है राष्ट्रीय धन इस कृषि के जरिये पैदा होता है, और साथ ही साथ विदेशी मुद्रा का करीब करीब आधा हिस्सा कृषि के उत्पादन से ही आता है। जब इसका इतना अधिक महत्व है तो इसके लिए केवल चार घंटे क्यों दिये गए, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आया। सुना जा रहा है कि समय बढ़ा कर छः घंटे किया जा रहा है। इस माग के महत्व को देखते हुए कम से कम इसके लिए आठ दस घंटे रखे जाने चाहिये थे। यह मंत्रालय का महत्व है। जो स्थिति इस समय देश में है उसको देखते हुए कुछ बाते सदन मे लोग रखना चाहते थे। उस पर इस सदन ने 10 घंटे लगाये। लेकिन जो देश का इतना महत्वपूर्ण महकमा है और जिसके साथ देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता का भाग्य जुड़ा हुआ है, उसके ऊपर सरसरी तौर से अपने विचार रखना मैं समझता हूँ इस विभाग के साथ अन्याय करना है। दस ग्यारह मिनट मे कैसे कोई अपनी बात रख सकता है इस सदन के सामने। यह कुछ प्वाइंट्स के

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

हिट्स भी मेक आउट नहीं कर सकता है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से, पार्लिमैंटरी एफेयर्ज के मिनिस्टर से निवेदन किया था कि इस मांग के ऊपर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और जिन सदस्यों की इस विषय में रुचि है, जो देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उनको पूरा मौका दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे अपनी बात कह सकें। इन सारी बातों की तरफ ध्यान दे कर मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में विशेष तौर से और अच्छी चर्चा करने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

हमारा देश एक है। सुविधा की दृष्टि से कुछ राज्यों में हमने इसको बांटा है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक तरह से चल सके, इस वास्ते हमने ऐसा किया है। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जो हिन्दुस्तान का काफी लम्बा चौड़ा प्रान्त है। वह अपने हिसाब से एक बड़ा अनूठा प्रान्त है। जहां बरसात अच्छी हो जाए, सीजन अच्छा हो जाए तो वह प्रान्त हर एक चीज के मामले में सरपलस हो जाता है और अगर पानी और बरसात समय पर न हो तो हर चीज में वह कमजोर रहता है, अकाल भी वहां पड़ जाता है। वर्षा न होने से अकाल से पीड़ित व दुखी वह कई बार हो जाता है। दरबारा सिंह जी भी अभी जिक्र कर रहे थे। देश की खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा करने की किसी राज्य में अगर क्षमता है तो वह राजस्थान में है। राजस्थान में जितना भी आप जल फैलायेंगे जितना भी वहां कृषि का विकास करेंगे, उतना ही ज्यादा फायदा देश को होगा। आप कहते हैं कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में देश करीब करीब सैल्फ सफिशेंसी के नजदीक पहुंच गया है। यह भी आप कहते हैं कि 1972 के बाद हम खाद्यान्नों का इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये दोनों ही बहुत खुशी वाली बातें हैं।

राजस्थान का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है 1950 में खाद्यान्न की पैदावार वहां 29 लाख टन होती थी। पिछले साल से पहले दो साल बड़े खराब साल थे। तब इनका उत्पादन 39-40 लाख टन के लगभग था। लेकिन पिछले साल मौसम अच्छा रहा और खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन करीब 62-63 लाख टन हुआ। जिस तरह बरसात का असर देश के दूसरे हिस्सों पर होता है उसी तरह से राजस्थान पर भी होता है। वर्षा अगर अच्छी हो जाती है तो उत्पादन भी अच्छा हो जाता है। पिछले साल हमारे देश में सभी जगह सीजन अच्छा रहा, बरसात अच्छी हुई और नतीजा यह हुआ कि चावल, बाजरा, मक्का, गेहूं आदि सभी फसलें अच्छी हुईं। इस वास्ते हमारे पिछले साल के उत्पादन का परसेंटेज कृषि के हिसाब से करीब साढ़े पांच और छ तक पहुंच गया। सारी हमने कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की थी। तीसरी योजना के अन्दर कृषि उत्पादन के मामले में वृद्धि के प्रतिशत का हम 4 5 और पांच प्रतिशत के बीच मान कर चले थे। हम उससे भी आगे पिछले साल बढ़ गये। यह खुशी का विषय है कि मन्त्रालय ने नई नीति अपनाई है। राज्य मन्त्री महादेव ने जिन जिन जिलों में उन नीतियों को लागू करने का जिक्र किया है, उस की हम सब सराहना करते हैं। उससे निश्चित तौर पर देश के गरीब लोगों को जो उन गांवों में रहते हैं जो मार्जिनल काश्तकार हैं जो सब से नीचे के काश्तकार हैं, जो केवल खेती से अपना भरण पोषण करते हैं, निश्चित तौर से लाभ पहुंचेगा। लेकिन क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है। उसके लिए बहुत धन चाहिये। तेजी से भी आगे बढ़ने का हमने संकल्प किया है। समाजवाद की ओर सही दिशा

में अगर कोई ले जा सकता है तो कृषि का उत्पादन ही ले जा सकता है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और कहा जाता है कि इसी कारण यह पिछडा हुआ रहा है। हम देश को औद्योगीकरण की ओर तेजी से ले जाना चाहते है। लेकिन अभी भी माननीय सदस्यो की यह मान्यता है कि हमारा यह देश आने वाले कई वर्षों तक कृषि प्रधान देश रहेगा। कारण यह है कि इसके जरिये जो हम उत्पादन करते है उसका वितरण भी एक तरह से उसी दृष्टकोण से होता है। एनीमल हसबैंडरी से जो वैल्थ पैदा होती है, कृषि से जो पैदा होती है, उसका वितरण भी उसी तरह से उन्ही लोगो मे होता है जो उसका उत्पादन करते है। समाजवाद की जड के अन्दर भी तरक्की का यही एक रास्ता है। इसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आप अपनी प्रायारिटीज मे कुछ बदलाव लाये। पानी का प्रबन्ध आप कर दे। सिंचाई के साधन बढा दे और तेज़ी से बढ़ा दे। बढाये तो आपने है लेकिन और ज्यादा तेजी मे बढाये। बिजली के काम को बढाये। खेती के उत्पादन के जो रिसोर्सिस है उनका बढाये। हवाई जहाजो का भी आप साथ चला रहे है, शिपिंग को भी चला रहे है, शिक्षा का भी चला रहे है, शफाखानो का भी खोल रहे है, सब कुछ कर रहे है। सोशल वैलफेयर के काम भी आप कर रहे है: इन सब के अन्दर कुछ कमी रह भी जाए तो मै समझता हू इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य चिन्तित नही होगे और उनको होना भी नही चाहिये। उत्पादन खेती का पहले बढ़ाना चाहिये। इस मे अधिक तेजी लाई जानी चाहिये। अभी भी मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कपास की कमी है, आयल सीड्ज की कमी है, चावल के उत्पादन मे कमी है, दालो का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत ज्यादा बढाया जा सकता है। कपास हमको इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है। नाइल वैली मे जिस तरह की कपास ग्रो की जाती है, मिश्र में जिस तरह की कपास पैदा की जाती है, वैसी यहा भी की जा सकती है। राजस्थान कैनाल को जैसलमेर तक के एरिया तक में अगर हम जल्दी पहुचा दे, उस योजना को पूरा कर दें तो कपास जो आज भी आपको इम्पोर्ट करनी पडती है, वह नही करनी पड़ेगी, राजस्थान का वह इलाका जो आज डैज़र्ट माना जाता है वह दूसरे इलाको के लिए भी खराबी पैदा करता है। राजस्थान कैनाल कब पूरी होगी, कितने साल इस मे लगेंगे, इसका भी अभी तक कुछ पता नही है। नागार्जुन सागर आप बना रहे है। वह वह इलाका है जहा पर बरसात अच्छी होती है। लेकिन राजस्थान का काम इस कैनाल के बिना नही चल सकता है। अगर इसको जल्दी बना दिया जाता है तो लाखो बेल कपास की और बढिया से बढिया कपास की जो आज आपको बाहर से, अमरीका से और मिश्र से तथा दूसरे देशो से इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है, वह हमारे देश में ही पैदा हो सकती है। राजस्थान मेआयल सीड्ज़ का बहुत ज्यादा विकास किया जा सकता है। इसी तरह वहा दालो का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा बढाया जा सकता है, जिस को हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते है। जब मै राजस्थान की बात करता हू, तो वह स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से नही.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करे।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : सभापति महोदय, अभी तो मैने एक भी पाइंट पूरा नहीं किया है। मैं आप के हुक्म की बराबर तामील करूंगा। अगर आप कहते हैं, तो मैं

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

बैठ जाता हूँ । मुझे पाच छ पायंटस, मेक करने है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप दस मिनट ले चुके है । आप जितना भी और टाइम लेगे, वह आप की पार्टी के टाइम से जायेगा और दूसरे सदस्य नही बोल पायेंगे ।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : आप ने कई सदस्यो को पद्रह बीस मिनट दिये है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप का समय हो चुका है । अब आप समाप्त करे ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा मैं अभी समाप्त कर देता हू ।

कपास के लिए, और देश मे जिन चीजो की कमी है, उन के लिए सब से बडा पोटेंशल राजस्थान मे है । इस लिए वहा पर नर्बदा का पानी और राजस्थान कैनाल का पानी यथाशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । राजस्थान मे अडरग्राउड पानी भी बहुत है । आई० डी० ए० पी० मे इस की काफी छानबीन भी की गई है । उस को भी एक्सपीडाइट किया जाना चाहिए । मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जैसलमेर मे ट्यूबवैल के बारे मे राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट को चिट्ठी लिखी गई है । चिटठी से क्या होता है ? राजस्थान के पास ट्यूबवैल बनाने की सब से ज्यादा मशीने और रिग है, लेकिन वे पजाब मे काम कर रही है, क्योकि राजस्थान के पास पैसा नही है । राजस्थान का आर्गनाइजेशन पजाब मे 500 ट्यूबवैल बना रहा है । राजस्थान पर 85 करोड रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट है । जब वहा पर इन बातों का पोटेंशल है, तो देश के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस के लिए विशेष धन का प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा ।

राजस्थान मे एनिमल हसबैंड्री का बड़ा पोटेंशल है । वूल का 45 प्रतिशत उत्पादन राजस्थान मे होता है । वहा पर आठ किस्म की अच्छी भेडे है । इस वक्त एक भेड से एक किलो वूल मिलती है । अगर उन भेडो का एक्साटिक ब्रीड से क्रास करवाया जाये, तो दूसरी नस्ल मे एक भेड ढाई तीन किलो वूल मिल सकता है ।

राजस्थान मे राठी, काकरेज, थारपारकर और हरियाणा आदि आठ किस्म की गाये है, जिन का दूध बिना उन की सेवा किये, बिना उन को कोई कानसेन्ट्रेट खिलाय, आठ दस किलो रोज का होता है । राजस्थान मे सैंट्रल सैक्टर मे एक फार्म सूरतगढ मे बनाया गया है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन गायो के विकास के लिए राजस्थान मे कम से कम पाच छ सेंट्रल फार्म खोले जाये । व्हाइट रवोल्यूशन की बात की जाती है । उस की शुरुआत और गहरी जड राजस्थान मे है । वहाँ पर दूध के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि कर के दूध की इडस्ट्रीज खोलने की आवश्यकता है ।

भेडो के विकास के लिए सरकार ने आस्ट्रेलिया के कोलैबोरेशन से वहा एक अच्छी योजना शुरू की थी । वहां पर 9 मार्केटिंग एड ग्रेडिंग सेंटर बनाये गये, लेकिन उन मे से सिर्फ तीन काम कर रहे है और बाकी के शैड खाली पडे हुए हैं । इस सम्बन्ध मे जो काम हो भी रहा है, अव्यवस्था के कारण उस मे बहुत कमिया नजर आती है ।

राजस्थान हमारे देश का वह हिस्सा है, जो कृषि और एनिमल हसबैंड्री के विकास से नैशनल वैल्थ मे बहुत बड़ी कान्ट्रीब्यूशन कर सकता है । राजस्थान की आर्थिक

स्थिति कमजोर है। इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए राजस्थान कैनाल को जल्दी पूरा करवाया जाये और एनिमल हसबेंड्री का विकास किया जाये।

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी): सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक पायंट आफ आर्डर है। आप अपने आसन पर बैठ कर सभी सदस्यों के हितों की रक्षा करते है। इस मंत्रालय की मांगों के लिए सदन के पास बहुत कम समय है। लेकिन अगर एक ही सदस्य को इतना समय दे दिया जायेगा, तो दूसरे सदस्यों का क्या होगा?

सभापति महोदय: मै आप की राय मे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। इस पार्टी के सदस्यों को बोलने के लिए दस मिनट का समय दिया जाता है। लेकिन अगर कोई सदस्य पद्रह बीस मिनट लेता है, तो वह दूसरे सदस्यों की कास्ट पर लेता है। अगर मेरे कहने के बावजूद कोई माननीय सदस्य न बैठे, तो मै क्या करूं? क्या मैं हर मौके पर हाउस मे सीन क्रीएट करता रहूं?

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा: अगर आप का हुक्म है, तो मेरे भाषण को समाप्त समझ लिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: सभापति महोदय, इस चर्चा के लिए समय बढा दिया जाये। देश के लिए यह बडे महत्व का प्रश्न है। इस के लिए बाहर घंटे का समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय: अब और समय नही बढ़ाया जा सकता है। माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा: इस मंत्रालय के खर्च में और ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी करने की आवश्यकता है। इस की प्रायर्टीज़ को तीखा करने की आवश्यकता है।

फूड कार्पोरेशन एक अच्छा आर्गेनाइजेशन है और उस के अच्छे उद्देश्य हैं। इस का उपयोग अभी पिछले साल से ही शुरू हुआ है, जब कि किसानो ने ज्यादा पैदावार की और भाव ज्यादा गिर गये। हमारे इलाके मे बाजरे का भाव 18, 19 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल तक पहुंच गया था। जब हम ने सरकार को कहा, फूड कार्पोरेशन को कहा, तब वह बाजार में पहुंचा। फूड कार्पोरेशन एक बडी अहमियत का सगठन है। इस में काश्तकारो के हितैषी विचार वाले लोगों को रखा जाना चाहिए, जिन का दिल-दिमाग़ काश्तकारो और कानज्यूमर्ज के पक्ष में हो। इस सगठन को शुद्ध रूप से काम करना चाहिए। अगले साल भी खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ने के आसार हैं। इस लिए इस संगठन को बडा बनाया जाये, ताकि किसानो को वाजिब दाम मिल सकें, सरप्लस अनाज को स्टोर किया जा सके और जब जिस चीज की जरूरत हो, वह कानज्यूमर्ज़ को ठीक दाम पर उपलब्ध कराई जा सके।

SHRI NATVARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Mr Chairman, I am a new man in the Lok Sabha and I am making my maiden speech on the floor of this House. I am fortunate enough today to get an opportunity to express my views on Agriculture Demands.

Our country is a country of villages. About 80 per cent of the people in this country live in villages. They entirely depend on and get their livelihood from agriculture.

[Shri Natvarlal Patel]

I come from North Gujarat where there is very little system of irrigation and resources of irrigation Therefore our agriculture has to depend entirely upon rains Specially when there is no rain we suffer a lot For the progress of Agriculture, in every State the irrigation system should be adopted in the interest of agriculturists

About five years back we were getting water from wells in my area But the water level has gone down so much that we are not getting water from wells and compulsorily we have to go in for tubewells We have to dig out tubewells which is a costlier process

A man will not be able to dig out tubewells until and unless he has Rs 50 000 to Rs 70,000 in his pocket. For that he has to approach banks, specially nationalised banks Before the banks were nationalised, there was the idea before the Government that banks should be nationalised soon in the interest of our agriculture and agriculturists so that they could get sufficient money from banks for their requirements

I am very sorry to say on the floor of this House that after the banks have been nationalised, our farmers have to go to the banks management not once but three or four times and even after going three times, they have not been given sufficient loans So, our farmers have to go in for middleman between the management and themselves This is not a good practice

As far as our administration is concerned, I know that this disease is prevailing in every department But I never thought that this would affect the management of the banks also I would like the Agriculture Minister to draw the attention of our Finance Minister to put an end to this matter, otherwise, it is a great difficulty to our farmers They are persons of self-respect They will never go to a bank often and beg for loans from the management

It is a good step taken by our Government that banks have been nationalised But the banks have been nationalised in the interest of the country and in the interest of our farmers That should not be forgotten by us

As far as the production of foodgrains is concerned this time we have grown plenty of foodgrains But unfortunately, the prices have gone so down that actually there is no buyer in the market Sometimes it happens so We have an institution, namely the Food Corporation of India which always enters into the market when food prices are going very low When this position prevails, it is the duty of the officers or the authorities of this institution to enter the market and purchase wheat or other foodgrains from the farmers

As far as my area is concerned, this time, we have grown plenty of foodgrains Our poor farmers are going from villages to market and, actually, for want of buyers they have to suffer I have seen with my own eyes that they have to return to their villages with their carts full of foodgrains for want of buyers I understand, the F C I is not expected to enter into the market all the while throughout the whole year. But the position is such that there is no buyer in the market When the prices are going down below normal prices, the F C I authorities are expected to enter into the market and purchase foodgrains at a proper time I think, they have failed this time and this has, actually, resulted into big losses to our poor farmers

As far as irrigation is concerned, I will give you an example of Gujarat, not only of Gujarat but of so many other States in the country where there is very little scope of irrigation. My State is fortunate to have a river like Narmada. Our farmers are not getting canal water and, thereby, they cannot prosper. As far as farmers are concerned, it is a community of India. We cannot define farmers as farmers of Punjab or farmers of U.P. or farmers of Assam or farmers of any other State. As far as farmers are concerned, they are farmers of the country as a whole. As far as such States are concerned where there is very little scope of irrigation, they should be facilitated by providing tubewell projects and such other projects so that they may get water at a proper time.

As far as Gujarat is concerned, we are fortunate enough to have the Narmada project. But that matter has not yet been put to an end. I do not know why the matter has not been put to an end. The matter has been lingering on. I charge the Government that this matter has not been put to an end and it has been lingering on. But the Government will have to put an end to this matter. Had they done that, the Narmada project would have been completed 5 years earlier.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members in this House that the Narmada project is not a project of Gujarat; the Narmada project is not a project of Maharashtra; the Narmada project is not a project of Madhya Pradesh or of any one State. The Narmada project is a project of India. It is a project of the nation. As far as this project is concerned, the nation will have to take a decision at a proper time. I charge the Government that they are not strong enough and bold enough to take a decision at a proper time. That is the only reason why this matter has been delayed so much.

I would like to point out that if the Narmada project had been completed earlier, about 5 years earlier, we would not have suffered the shortage of long-staple cotton. I assure the hon. Members that if the Narmada project had been executed earlier, Gujarat would have grown plenty of cotton, long staple cotton, which we have to import from other countries. We can grow plenty of foodgrains and we can grow plenty of cotton, long-staple cotton. Sometimes, we are not in a position to import long-stable cotton and our textitle factories have to close down.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see that a decision is taken soon. I understand the Narmada project is rather *sub judice*. This matter has been handed over to a tribunal.

I think, it has become a practice that when these people in Delhi, in the Government, do not want to give anything, they handover the matter to a tribunal and the matter will linger on and go on like that. I would like I tell the hon. Minister that this is not a project of Gujarat or of any State. If the Narmada project is executed, the whole country will benefit. I can assure the hon. Members that once the Narmada project is completed, we will be able to provide foodgrains for the whole country and we will be able to provide cotton, long-staple cotton, for the whole country. Government will not have to import cotton from other countries. Any way, the Narmada project should be executed without any further loss of time. I understand that this case is *sub-judice* and the judgment is expected. I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister that as far as Gujarat is concerned, we are short

[Shri Natwarlal Patel]

of electricity. As far as progress in agriculture is concerned, electricity and electrification in rural areas we cannot make good progress in agriculture. So, in Gujarat we are suffering from shortage of electricity and especially in North Gujarat we are having severe shortage of electricity. Our poor farmers have been demanding electricity. There are thousands of applications pending but due to shortage, they are not sanctioned. In this connection, our former Government of Gujarat had taken decision, to instal a thermal power station in North Gujarat. But nothing has been done in the matter. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this difficulty and now as Gujarat is under President's rule, Government should implement it immediately and taken necessary steps to see that this decision taken by the former Gujarat Government is soon implemented in the interests of our agriculturists in North Gujarat.

Another thing. As far as agricultural progress is concerned, I understand that each State must have at least one Agricultural University. My area has no agricultural University. So the former Gujarat Government had taken a decision to establish one agricultural university in North Gujarat. I think the place has also been selected and everything has been done. Had the Hitendra Desai Government not been dissolved, other steps would have been taken by them immediately. I don't know why the matter is delayed. I would just like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister for Agriculture to see that this Agricultural University which has already been proposed by the former Gujarat Government is soon established in North Gujarat. The place has also been selected and sufficient land also acquired and everything has been done. So the matter should be expedited.

As far as our agricultural programmes are concerned, as I told in the beginning, agriculture is the backbone of our country. As we are not giving full attention to our agricultural programmes, we are not able to make our country rather prosperous. In order to make our country prosperous, we will have to give full attention to agricultural programmes.

As far as our banks are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister to one aspect, that they are not giving sufficient loans to the farmers. They say that that is in accordance with the policy of the Reserve Bank. Why they are not giving, I do not know. But I have heard here in this House the Minister saying that this much amount has been allotted for this purpose and that purpose, but, as far as farmers are concerned, nobody is looking at them and they are not getting credit from any source. Sir, whatever we decide here on the floor of this House should be quickly implemented by the banks.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I am a new Member and this is my maiden speech. So, I would request you to kindly allow me a little more time.

As far as crop insurance is concerned, I want to draw the attention of the Government to this urgent necessity. When the insurance companies were in the private sector, we used to criticise them that they were not insuring the crop of the farmers. But now that the Government have taken them over and nationalised them, this crop insurance scheme must be our first step, I should say, rather a progressive step should be taken to see that crop insurance is introduced earliest. I think this would rather protect the interests of our small farmers.

One thing I would like to add to my speech. That is that our former Gujarat Government had abolished the arrigation cess. That is a step taken in the interests of our agriculturists. As far as irrigation cess was concerned, there was a demand from our agriculturists to abolish it. So, the then Gujarat Government had taken a decision to abolish it. But this has not yet been implemented. This must be implemented soon by the Governor of Gujarat. The hon. Minister also should look into it and see that that decision of the former Gujarat Government is implemented.

As far as our agriculturists are concerned, especially the small land-holders, they were rather exempted from pavment land revenue. Regarding this, a decision was taken by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly. When a deceision is taken by the Lagislative Assembly, Governor in Gujarat, now should expedite the matter. This is the proper time.

I have nothing more to add. But, as I told in the beginning, I would just repeat that agriculture is our backbone and we must pay more attention to our agricultural resource and in order to make our country prosperous, we should pay more attention to the problems of agriculrurists.

Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती लहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, कई दिन हो गये, मैंने बोलने का बहुत प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन आज बड़ी मुश्किल से आप ने मौका दिया है, इस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं।

मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी 1971 में पार्लियामेन्ट का जो चुनाव हुआ था, उस में हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने यह कहा था कि 30 एकड़ का ही सीलिंग नहीं है, अब तो बिल्कुल ही सीलिंग होने वाला है। मैं चाहती हूं कि आप मंत्रालय की तरफ से अखबारों में निकालिये कि 30 एकड़ का जो सीलिंग हुआ है, उस के बाद अब दूसरा सीलिंग होने वाला नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, 1972 में विधान सभाओं के चुनाव होने वाले हैं, थोड़े दिन ही रह गये हैं, हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों को फिर मौका मिलने वाला है। वे लोग गावों में जा कर फिर कहेंगे—प्यारे भाइयो, तुम्हारी जमीन, तुम्हारे लड़के-बच्चे सब का सीलिंग होने वाला है। इस लिए मैं चाहती हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय इस बारे में पहले से कार्यवाही करे, जिससे चुनाव में ये लोग जनता को बहका न सकें। ये लोग वहां जा कर नानाप्रकार के दुर्वचन बोलते हैं, तुम्हारी जमीन का सीलिंग होने वाला है, कम्यूनिस्ट राज्य होने वाला है, स्त्री-पुरुष सब का सीलिंग होने वाला है। इस लिये आप जनता को स्पष्ट बतलाइये कि तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा का सीलिंग होने वाला नहीं है, इस प्रकार की सूचनायें हर प्रान्त में, हर भाषा में निकालिये, जिससे जनता का भ्रम दूर हो सके। ये जनसंघ के भाई, रानी सिन्धिया, जो जनता में जा कर नानाप्रकार के दुर्वचन बोलते है, वे न बोल सकें।

आज ज्यादा जमीनें किस के पास है? इन राजाओं, महाराजाओं के पास है। एक-एक के पास दस-दस और आठ-आठ हजार एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है, उन का सीलिंग कराइये, उस मे कोई हर्ज नहीं है, लेकिन छोटे किसानों के पास तो बहुत थोड़ी जमीन है, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के पास तो बहुत थोड़ी जमीन है। बहुतों के पास तो जमीन है भी नहीं। अगर इन गरीबों को कोई जमीन दी भी जाती है, तो ये बड़े किसान उस में अड़ंगा डाल देते हैं, रुपया

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

खिला कर उस को कैन्सिल करवा देते हैं। पटवारी कैन्सिल कर देता है, तहसीलदार कन्सिल कर देता है, कलैक्टर के पास जाओ तो कोई सुनवाइ नहीं होती है अगर सोसायटी बनाते हैं तो उस को भी ज़मीन समय से नहीं मिल पाती है, हर तरफ़ भ्रष्टचार फैला हुआ है। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये कदम उठायें।

आज छोटे किसान अगर बैंको के पास जाते हैं तो तीन-तीन दिन तक लटके रहतेहैं, उन को रुपया नहीं मिलता। 4000 रुपया अगर उन को मिलता है, तो 400 रुपया पहले ले लेगें, तब चार हज़ार रुपया देंगे-इस तरह की परेशानी वहां पर छोटे किसानों को हो रही है। जैसे कूआ खोदने के लिये रुपया मिलता है, पिछली बार मुझे खुद जा कर बैंकों में लड़ना पड़ा। अफसरान कहते है कि साबित करो कि रुपया मांगा है। इस को कैसे साबित करूं, खुले आम इस तरह से रुपया दिया जाय तो देने वाले के लिये भी सजा है और लेने वाले के लिये भी सजा है, यह रुपया तो चुप-चाप लिया जाता है छोटे-छोटे किसानों के लिये, जिन के पास दो एकड़ ज़मीन है, उन के लिये हर तरह की दिक्कत है, ज़मानत दो, दूसरे सबूत दो, लेकिन बड़े किसानों के लिये कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, बगैर जमानत के ही रुपया ले जाते हैं। हम से पूछते हैं-कितनी जायदाद है, कहां के रहने वाले हो, हम उन को सब बातें बताते है, फिर कहते हैं कि रिश्वत के बगैर काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारे अफसर, पटवारी, सरकारी कर्मचारी सब मिले हुए हैं। इतना रुपया यहां से जाता है, आप की सब योजनायें ठीक हैं, लेकिन ये बीच के कर्मचारी सब खा जाते हैं, 99 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं जो बिना लिये काम नहीं करते हैं। आज जो रुपया गांव में बांटा जाता है, तकावी के रूप में, ट्यूब-वैल के लिये, दूसरे कामों के लिये, में चाहती हूं कि 10 मील के एरिये में बांटा जाय, उन के सामने बांटा जाय, तब कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। यहां से कागज़ी घोड़े दौडाये गये, उन के लिये रुपया भेजा गया, लेकिन उन को मिला नहीं, तो फिर उस का क्या लाभ है। आज जिन की 125 रु० माहवार तनख्वाह है, उन के यहां दो-दो कारें खड़ी हैं, मकान खड़े हैं। जिन की 200 रुपये तनख्वाह हैं, उन के यहां चार-चार कारें खड़ी हैं-इतना रुपया उन के पास कहां से आया, यह सब करप्शन की वजह से है।

हमारे मंत्री लोग दौरे पर जाते हैं, रेस्ट हाउस में ठहरते हैं, अफसरों से घिरे रहते हैं, खूब अच्छा खाते-पीते हैं, लेकिन किसान से नहीं मिल पाते हैं, मोटर में बैठकर चले जाते हैं, हमारे एम० पीज़ और एम० एल० एज़ भी देहातों में नहीं जाते हैं। एक तरह से वहां पर गुण्डागर्दी छाई हुई है, मारपीट और राजाशाही छाई हुई है। लेकिन अब तो राजाशाही समाप्त हो गई है, आप कुछ ऐसे कड़े कदम उठायें, जिस से लोगों के अन्दर भरोसा पैदा हो। मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जब तक आप स्वयं देहातों में नहीं जायेंगे, स्वयं इन चीज़ों को नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है।

हमारे किसानों की जो रोज़मर्रा की ज़रूरते हैं, जैसे कूएं चाहिये, ट्यूबवैल चाहिये, बिजली चाहिये, इन की तरफ़ आप को खुद ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि पिछले 20 वर्षों में हमारी काफी उन्नति हुई है। अब हमारे यहां बढ़िया गेहूं

पैदा होता है, काफी गल्ला पैदा होता है, सब कुछ अच्छा है, लेकिन जितना करप्शन फैला हुआ है, उस से हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार है। इस को रोकने के लिये सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये।

खेत मजदूरों की मजदूरी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये। काफी बड़ी संख्या में हमारे किसान खेत-मजदूर के रूपमें काम करते हैं, जिनमें महिलाओं की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। आधे से ज्यादा महिलायें काम करती हैं, पुरुष तो बैलों को हांकते हैं, लेकिन महिलाओं को घास छीलना, ज़मीन को ठीक करना, सारे काम उन को करने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन उन को मजदूरी क्या मिलती है-केवल सवा रुपया, जब कि पुरुष को ढाई रुपये मिलते हैं। मैं चाहती हूं महिलाओं को भी पुरुषों के बराबर मजदूरी मिले।

सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे किसानों को अच्छे बीज मिलें, खाद की व्यवस्था हो, ट्यूब-वैल और पम्पिंग सैट लगाये जांय, जिस से देश की उन्नति हो, बेकारी दूर हो। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धे खोले जांय। हमारे किसानों के पास 6 महीने काम नहीं रहता है, उन को काम पर लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाय। ट्रैक्टर की योजना बनाइये, स्कूटर बनाने के कारखाने लगाइये, सीमेन्ट फैक्टरी लगाइये, दूसरे कारखाने लगाइये, जिससे उन को रोजगार मिल सके।

पांच साल के बाद जब चुनाव आता है तो विरोधी दल के लोग गांव में जाते हैं, लोगों को भड़काते हैं कि तुम्हें आश्वासन दिया गया था कि समाजवाद आने वाला है, बिजली आने वाली है, कूएं बनने वाले हैं, कहां है यह सब चीजें? मैं चाहती हूँ कि 1972 के चुनाव से पहले आप कुछ ऐसे कदम उठायें, जिस से हमारी जनता को तसल्ली हो सके कि सरकार कुछ कर रही है, जिस से जनसंघ वालों का बोलना बन्द हो जाय। वहाँ पर सड़कें बनाइये, पम्पिंग सैट्स लगवाइये ट्यूब-वैल लगवाइये ताकि जनता यह महसूस कर सके कि हम जो वचन पिछले चुनावमें दिये थे, हमने उनको पूरा कर रहे हैं आज मैं गांव में जाती हूँ तो लोग पूछते हैं-कहाँ है, तुम्हारा समाजवाद? कहाँ सड़कें हैं, कहाँ पानी है, कहाँ बिजली है, कहां इन्जीनियरों की भरती हो रही है, कहां मास्टरों की भरती हो रही है, कहाँ लड़कियों को काम मिल रहा है? मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि कड़े कदम उठाइये, सोइये नहीं, जिस में हमारा भविष्य खराब न हो। वरना 1972 के इलैक्शन में ये लोग कहेंगे-इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ।

इतना कह कर मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं और अनुरोध करती हूँ कि आप इन कार्यों को जल्द से जल्द करवाइये, जिस से 1972 के चुनावों में हम को बहुमत मिल सके।

*SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members who preceded me have spoken of the iimportance of agriculture to our economy, But I am of opinion that the Government has not given it the due prominence that it deserves. I have every regard towards Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed but I am constrained to say that perhaps he may not prove to be a successful Food Minister. To be a successful minister it would have been better if somebody who knows the ins and outs of agriculture had been appointed to that post.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu,

[Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao]

He might have been successful as Minister of Industrial Development or any other Minister. I am saying this because I have been noticing that he has not been taking as much interest as he should in this Ministry.

Mr Darbara Singh and Mr Mirdha have already stressed the vital importance of Agriculture to our economy. If we have to prosper industrially, even then we have to strengthen the agricultural base. If we have to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of food production we cannot escape taking certain redical measures

For achieving this self sufficiency we must have abundant irrigation facilities, fertilisers, electricity and funds for these things. Before, during and after the elections, the party in power have been vociferous in proclaiming a new millennium of social justice for the people But I would ask of the Government to say with a hand on their heart, how far these promises have been translated into action. I want to know whether they know even the meaning of socialism If the country has turned the corner in the matter of food production today, it is because of the sustained efforts of the small farmers owning less than five acres.

A major portion of cultivable land in this country is in the hands of a few rich landlords and zamindars, some of whom are members of the Government and members of the ruling party Because of this anamolous situation the Government are unable to implement any radical programme of land reforms on account of the pressure from these vested interests.

In regard to my own State of Andhra Pradesh the minister have been telling that they had enacted certain land reforms and that is the limit they can go to. If the Government is really serious about helping the agriculturist by bringing in the land reforms I can see only one remedy that is this should be a Central subject. Till this is taken over by the Centre I can assure you that no land reforms will be possible in any State, We have seen the sorry spectacle of Shri Shinde pleading before this House that this is State subject and that he has been in correspondence with the State Governments for one thing or other in regard to this subject. No amount of correspondence will entail any tangible results That is why, I once again plead with the Government to make this a Central subject You have a large majority and even we are one with you if you bring in constitutional amendment to this effect

Earlier, fertilisers anc agriculture were under the same department But now after tagging on fertilisers to another Ministry the importance of this for the agricultural operations seems to have been lost We are importing huge quantites of fertilisers from aboard Even this is not being distributed properly, The cultivators who are the prime mdentors of fertilizers do not get them You are all aware of the scandal regarding fertiliser distribution in our State wherein a minister is also alleged to have been involved. This House had in the past discussed this issue many a time, I want to know from the Government what action it has taken on these issues Why only if it takes action against the ministers ? When Government can take action against minor officials for their lapses, why does it not take action against ministers who are involved in more serious cases?

The prestige and fair name of Government can be maintained does the Government hesitate to take action against any individual however high he may be, so I reques

the Government to take appropriate action against all those involved in this fertiliser scandal.

Sir, we have been building giant projects like the Bhakra Nangal and Nagarjuna Sagar. But if we have to prosper on the agricultural front, we must have more minor irrigation projects. Just now the Ministsr of State Mr. Sher Singh has said that that projects will be given priority in future.

सभापति महोदय: आप अब समाप्त कीजिए ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : It is a very important subject, and it can be extended, The House wants it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to keep myself within the time

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव: आप ने 6 मिनट बोल दिया था लेकिन 6 मिनट दियेबगैर ही आप ने बैल बजा दी । थोड़ा टाइम और दे दीजिए । We must no doupt have major irrigation projects. But they are only beneficial in the long run. So for immidiate and short terms benefit we must have more minor irrigation projects. So far much care and attention have not been given to this aspect but I request that at least now you must take up these projects on a priority basis.

Now to electricity. This is also essential for minor irrigation projects. Our agricultural operations are mainly dependent on rainfall. Recently, I had been to my district. Due to insufficient rains, the standing crops there have been completely damaged, So you can well see the need for electricity in my district for irrigation purposes. I request, therefore, that power should be supplied to the cultivators at a cheep rate.

सभापति महोदय: जो टाइम आप केलिए था वह खत्म हो गया है । अब बैठिये ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Who is following those rules, I want to know. It is an important subject. Nobody will be able to speak within the stipulated time.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम): तेलगाना बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है इस लिए कुछ अधिक टाइम दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय: आप अब एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: This subject does not of course come under your Ministry but I request you to please discuss the issue with your colleague in the Irrigation and Power Ministry and see that the electricity is supplied to the farmers at a cheaper rate.

Lastly, I shall touch on the loans to farmers. As has been mentioned by Smt. Sahodara Bai Rai, it is not difficult for rich farmers and landlords to obtain loans. But the small farmers' plight is miserable in this regard. If he gets a loan of Rs. 1000/ he has to pay as commission or whatever it is, to the tune of about Rs. 200/ . Again the farmer who has taken a loan is not in a position to repay the loan, because he has already paid nearly half of the loan as bribe. Firstly he does not get the loan at the opportune moment when it is urgently required. And even when he gets the loan he does not get it in full.

[Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao]

So I request the Government to look into this question and help the poor farmer in obtaining the loans required by him at the right moment.

I thank you, Sir, for the time you gave me to speak on these demands.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): The debate has been very interesting and speakers from various parties have participated.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: He will continud tommorrow.

17.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha than adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 16, 1971/ Asadha 25, 1893 (Saka)